The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5237. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Gov. Seymour Chosen Permanent Chairman.

Every Member Ready with a Set of Resolutions.

Petition for a Woman-Suffrage Plank in the Platform.

Action of the Platform Committee—Their Probable Report.

No Prospect of a Nomination To-day.

Yesterday morning the scenes of Saturday were repeated in front of Tammany Building. The plentiful lack of common sense that seems to be in charge of the entrance to the hall refused to open the main doors until after 10 o'clock, and the consequence was a most frightful jam in front of the house. Thousands of people surged in a compact gushing mass against the doors that were fast locked against them. Capt. JOHN CAMERON of the Eighteenth Precinct, and three policemen were the only conservators of order to be seen.

The crowd increased with every moment, and in the very midst of the surging mass were many ladies treading a most perilous road to gratify their curiosity. Several of the ladies fainted, many of the men swore as did that army in Flanders, but the crowd swayed to and fro, helpless as drift-wood. At last a *posse* of police arrived, pushed back the mass, and the doors were opened. There could be no rush through the doors strongly guarded by policemen, and the slow process of admission by tickets and badges began. The crowd slowly disappeared within the building, but very slowly indeed, for it required about forty minutes to accomplish the short distance from the skirts of the crowd to the doors. The case has been stated very mildly, and there was a universal opinion expressed that there had been most culpable mismanagement in the arrangements, or that Tammany Building had been especially constructed with a view to the discomfiture of any crowd seeking to cross its portals.

Slowly, and with the turmoil, confusion and actual physical suffering we have noted, the great hall filled until it was packed to its utmost capacity, especially within the railing and around the President's stand, where the reporters for the Press were so crowded and confined that they performed their duties under manifold disadvantages. The scene was, however, worth looking on, even when reached and viewed with some discomfort. The Convention itself, it must be admitted, is, in the main, a body of fine-looking men; and, set off as the delegates were by the State pennons, and encircled by the tiers of ladies and fronted by the huge President's stand, most tastefully decorated, they presented a very impressive picture. The galleries, indeed, were a somewhat indecorous background, for they were filled by the rank and file of the party, who came to cheer lustily for everything, and who took off hats, coats, vests and neckties to enable them properly to perform their duty. Otherwise the scene presented was an orderly and impressive one, the audience being worthy the grand hall where it was assembled.

Proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, the Chairman, Hon. H. S. PALMER, in the chair.

The Chairman introduced Rev. WILLIAM QUIN, who opened the proceedings by the following prayer:

Oh, Almighty and Eternal God, creator of heaven and earth and of all things therein, who art infinite knowledge and infinite wisdom, and by whom just laws are administered, assist those in high authority on earth, that wholesome laws may be enacted, and that they may be administered with clemency and mercy; restraining vice, encouraging the practice of good works. We pray Thee, also, Almighty God, that our brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the United States may be blessed in the knowledge and sanctified in the observance of Thy Holy Law; that they may be united together more and more in union and in the enjoyment of that peace which the world cannot give; and that after enjoying the things of this life, they may become partakers of joys that are eternal. We pray Thee, also, Oh God, for those who are now here assembled in convention from the different and most remote parts of our country, that their deliberations may be conducted in the spirit of harmony, of peace, of charity, and may have reference chiefly to the public good and well-being of society—to the peace and happiness and prosperity of our beloved land. We pray Thee, also, Almighty God, that these Thy children who are now assembled, while devoting their best faculties to these great and exalted interests, may not be unmindful of Thy presence or of the high responsibilities that rest on them. These, Oh Almighty God, and other precious gifts and blessings we pray Thee to shower down upon us this day, and always through the merits of Thy beloved Son, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who reigneth with Thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, world without end.

The Chairman announced the next business in order to be the reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings; but, upon motion of Mr. TILDEN, of New-York, the reading was dispensed with, so as to expedite the business of the Convention.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois. presented a communication from "a distinguished citizen of Illinois," (Mr. S. S. HAYES, of Chicago,) which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Gen. G. W. MORGAN, of Ohio, the courtesies of the Convention were extended to the members of the National Workingmen's Union Convention, who were invited to take seats upon the floor.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Organization, submitted the following report:

For President,

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York.

For Vice-Presidents and Secretaries,

States.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
Alabama	Ex-Gov. R. Chapman	Wm. M. Lowe.
Arkansas	B. D. Turner.	John W. Wright.
California	Hon. A. H. Rose.	M. G. Gillette.
Connecticut	Hy. A. Mitchell.	Geo D. Hastings.
Delaware	G. W. Cummins.	Custis W. Wright.
Florida	Thomas Randall.	C. H. Smith.
Georgia	Hon. A. R. Wright.	William A. Reid.
Illinois	D. M. Woodsen.	W. T. Dowdell.
Indiana	James A. Cravens.	W. R. Bowles.
Iowa	Wm. McClintock.	P. H. Bowsquet.
Kansas	Andrew J. Mead.	Isaac Sharp.
Kentucky	Lucius Desha.	Hart Gibson.
Louisiana	Louis St. Martin.	J. H. Kennard.
Maine	Isaac Reid.	J. A. Linscott.
Massachusetts	Peter Harvey.	Charles G. Clark.
Michigan	A. N. Hart.	Fred. V. Smith.
Maryland	George R. Dennis.	O. Horsey.
Mississippi	E. C. Walthall.	Felix Labauve.
Minnesota	Winthorp Young.	Isaac Staples.
Missouri	Thomas L. Pria.	A. J. Reid.
Nebraska	Geo. N. Crawford.	Peter Smith.
Nevada	D. E. Buell.	George H. Willard.
New-Hampshire	Geo H. Pierce.	Albert R. Hatch.
New-Jersey	F. S. Lathrop.	C. E. Hendrickson.
New-York	Wm. M. Tweed.	H. A. Richmond.
North Carolina	Bedford Brown.	Dr. R. B. Haywood
Ohio	Edson B. Olds.	John Hamilton.
Oregon	E. L. Bristow.	A. D. Fitch.
Pennsylvania	John L. Dawson.	Gen. W. M. Reilly.
Rhode Island	Amasa Sprague.	E. B. Bronson.
South Carolina	B. F. Perry.	W. S. Mullins.
Tennessee	A. O. P. Nicholson.	J. H. Thompson.
Texas	Ashbail Smith.	Daniel A. Veitch.
Vermont	Henry Keys.	Geo. H. Simmons.
Virginia	Robt. G. Conrad.	Wm. D. Coleman.
West Virginia	J. W. Gallagher.	Carlos A. Sperry.
Wisconsin	Ex-Gov. N. Dewey.	G. T. Thorn.

For Recording Secretaries—E. O. Perrine, of New-York; Moses M. Strong, of Wisconsin; N. A. Gaskill, of Georgia; F. M. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania; Robert P. Ramsey, of Illinois.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward A. Moore, of New-York.

The Committee recommend that the rules and regulations of the National Democratic Convention of 1864 be adopted by this Convention for the government of its proceedings.

HEISTER CLYMER, Chairman.

WM. R. MORRISON, Secretary.

Gen. M. COOK, of Ohio—I move the acceptance of the report and the discharge of the Committee.

Mr. WHITE, of Maryland—I desire to ask the Chairman of the Committee whether the adoption of their report will require for the nomination of the candidates for President and Vice-President two-thirds of the votes that must be cast in the Electoral College, or whether two-thirds of the votes cast in this Convention will be sufficient to nominate the candidates. The reason I make this interrogatory is this: I observed on Saturday that some of the States represented on this floor cast no vote on the question which arose in our temporary organization. When we come to vote for candidates for President and Vice-President, the same States may withhold their votes, and consequently it will take a much larger vote to make two-thirds of the votes in the Electoral College, than if the rule applied only to the votes cast in this Convention. In 1832, the rule was that it required two-thirds of the votes cast in the Convention; but if I remember correctly, at Charleston, the rule was qualified so as to require two-thirds of the votes cast in the Electoral College. I want to know, therefore, so that we can vote intelligently, whether, if we adopt, in their entirety, the rules of the Chicago Convention in 1864, the candidates must receive two-thirds of the Electoral vote, or only two-thirds of the vote cast in the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair is of opinion that the merits of the report are not now under consideration. The question is whether the report shall be accepted and the Committee discharged.

The question was put on accepting the report and discharging the Committee, and it was declared carried.

The Chairman announced the question to be upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Organization.

A DELEGATE from Wisconsin—Before the vote is taken, I desire to say that we can see nothing and hear nothing. Will the Chair have the goodness to request that everybody be kept in their seats?

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair will direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that the aisles be kept clear, that the members of the Convention remain in their seats, and that order is preserved.

The question was put on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Organization, and it was declared carried.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY, of New-York—I am requested by the Committee on Resolutions to ask permission of this body to sit during its meeting.

A DELEGATE, (who did not announce his name)—I move that the Committee on Resolutions have leave to sit during the session of this Convention.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman appointed Gov. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania and Gov. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, a committee to escort Gov. SEYMOUR, the permanent President of the Convention to the chair.

The Committee, amid wild applause, performed the duty.

As they came upon the platform, the Chairman said: "I introduce to you the President elect, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York."

The President was received with loud applause and cheering. He addressed the Convention as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you have done me in making me your presiding officer. [Cheers.] This Convention is made up of a large number of delegates from all parts of our broad land. To a great degree we are strangers to each other, and view the subjects which agitate our country from different standpoints. We cannot at once learn each other's mode of thought, or grasp all the facts which bear upon the minds of others; yet our session must be brief, and we are forced to act without delay upon questions of an exciting character and of deep import to our country. To maintain order, to restrain all exhibition of passion, to drive out of our minds unkind of suspicions, is at this time a great duty. [Cheers.] I rely upon your sense of this duty, and not upon my own ability, to sustain me in the station in which I am placed by your kind partiality. Men never met under greater responsibilities than those which now weigh upon us. [Applause.] It is not a mere party triumph we seek. We are trying to save our country from the dangers which overhang it. We wish to lift off the perplexities and the shackles which in the shape of bad laws and of crushing taxation now paralyze the business and labor of our land. [Loud cheers.] We hope, too, that we can give order, prosperity and happiness to those sections of our country which suffer so deeply to-day in their homes and in all the fields of their industry from the unhappy events of the last eight years. I trust actions will show that we are governed by earnest purposes to help all classes of our citizens. Avoiding harsh invective against men, we should keep the public mind fixed upon the questions which must now be met and solved. [Cheers.] Let us leave the past to the calm judgment of the future, and confront the perils of the day. [Cheers.] We are forced to meet the assertions in the resolutions put forth by the late Republican Convention. I aver there is not in this body one man who has it in his heart to excite so much of angry feeling against the Republican Party as must be stirred up in the minds of those who read these declarations in the light of recent events and in view of the condition of our country. In the first place, they congratulate the perplexed man of business, the burdened tax-payer, the laborer, whose hours of toil are lengthened out by the growing costs of the necessaries of life, upon the success of that reconstruction policy which has brought all these evils upon them by the cost of its military despotism and the corruption of its Bureau agencies. In one resolution they denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime. Then why did they put upon the statute books of the nation, the laws which invite the citizens who borrow coin to force their creditors to take debased paper, and thus wrong him out of a large share of his claim, in violation of the most solemn compact. [Loud cheering.] If repudiation is a national crime it is a crime to invite all the citizens of this country thus to repudiate their individual promises. [Applause.] Was it not a crime to force the creditors of this and other States to take a currency at times worth no more than forty cents on the dollar, in repayment for the sterling coin they gave to build roads and canals, which yield such ample returns of wealth and prosperity? [Applause.] Again, they say, it is due to the laborers of the nation that taxation should be equalized. then why did they make taxation unequal? Beyond the injustice of making one class of citizens pay for another the shares of the costs of schools, of roads and of the local laws which protected their lives and property, it was an unwise and hurtful thing. [Cheers.] It sunk the credit of the country, as unusual terms always hurtful to the credit of the borrower do. They also declare the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation—partial, total, open or covert—is threatened or suspected. Then why have they used full $500,000,000 of the taxes drawn from the people of this country to uphold a despotic military authority, and to crush out the life of the States, when if this money had been used to pay our debts, capitalists would now seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest. But for this covert repudiation our national credit would not be tainted in the markets of the world. [Applause.] Again, they declare of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by the laws are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred trust bequeathed to the nation's care. How have these sacred trusts been performed? They pay to the maimed man, to the widow, or to the orphan, a currency which they have sunk one-quarter below its rightful value by their policy of hate, of waste, and of military despotism, the pittances paid to the wounded soldiers, and pinched down twenty-five per cent. below the value of that coin which he had a right to expect. [Loud cheering.] Is there no covert repudiation in this? [Applause.] Again they say, foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources, and increase of power to this Republic—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. Is this foreign immigration fostered by a policy which, in cruel mockery of laws just passed, declaring eight hours to be a legal day's labor. But the cost of Government and of swarms of officials so swell the cost of living that men must toil on to meet these exactions. [Cheers.] The time was when we could not only invite Europeans to share with us the material blessings of our great country; but more than that, we could tell those who fled from oppression, that we lived under a Government of laws, administered by the Judiciary, which kept the bayonet and the sword in due subordination. [Cheers.] We could point to a written Constitution, which not only marked out he powers of Government, but with anxious care secured to the humblest man the rights of property, of person and of conscience. Is immigration encouraged by trampling that Constitution in the dust—treating it with contempt—shackling the Judiciary—insulting the Executive—and giving all the world to understand that the great guarantees of political and social rights are destroyed? [Great applause.] But the crowning indictment against the follies and crimes of those in power is in these words: "That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil. If within the limits of ten States of this Union an American citizen, stung by a sense of his wrongs, should publicly and truthfully denounce the men in power, because in the very language of this Declaration of Independence they have erected a multitude of new officers and sent hither a swarm of officers to harass our people and eat our their substance, he would, in all human probability, be dragged to a prison, or if, in the indignant language of our fathers, he should exclaim: "They have affected to render the military independent of or superior to the civil power; they have abolished the free system of English laws and established here an arbitrary Government;" for the offence of asserting these principles, he would be tried and punished by a military tribunal. [Great cheering.] Having declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be made a "living reality on every inch of American soil," they put in nomination a military chieftain who stands at the head of that system of despotisms that crushed beneath its feet the greatest principle of the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.] To-day, in some States, it is held by military orders to be a crime to speak out the indignation and contempt which burn within the bosom of patriotic men. If to-morrow a military order should be put forth in that State where the ashes of WASHINGTON are entombed that it should be an offence to declare that the military should ever be subordinate to the civil authority—to speak out the sentiment that it was a disgrace to our country to let horses of officials eat up the substance of the people, he who uttered these words could be dragged to prison from the very grave where lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence. [Loud cheers.] From this outrage, there could be no appeal to the courts, and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has accepted a position which makes the rights and liberties of a large share of our people dependent upon his will. [Applause.] In view of these things, can there be one man in this Convention who can let a personal ambition, a passion, a prejudice, turn him aside one hair's-breadth in his efforts to wipe off the wrongs and outrages which disgrace our country? [Cheers.] Can there be one man whose heart is so dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism, that he will not gladly sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country, its liberties and its greatness? Can we suffer any prejudices growing out of past differences of opinion to hinder us uniting now with all who will act with us to save our country? [Cheers.] We meet to-day to see what measures can be taken to avert the dangers which threaten our country, and to relieve it from the evils and burdens resulting from bad government and unwise counsels. I thank God that the strife of arms has ceased, and that once more in the great conventions of our party we can call through the whole roll of States and find men to answer to each. Time and events in the great cycles have brought us to this spot to renew and reinvigorate that Constitutional Government which nearly eighty years ago was inaugurated in this City. [Loud cheers.] It was here that GEORGE WASHINGTON—the first President—swore to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution of these United States. [Cheers.] And here this day we as solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold the rights and liberties of the American people. Then, as now, a great war which had desolated our land, had ceased. Then, as now, there was in every patriotic breast a longing for the blessings of good government, for the protection of laws, and for sentiments of fraternal regard and affection among the inhabitants of all the States of this Union. When our Government in 1789 was inaugurated in this City, there were glad processions of men, and those manifestations of great joy which a people show when they feel that an event has happened which is to give lasting blessings to the land. [Cheers.] To-day, in this same spirit, this vast assemblage meets and the streets of this City are thronged with men who have come from the utmost borders of our continent. They are filled with the hope that we are about, by our actions and our policy, to bring back the blessings of good government. It is among the happiest omens which inspirit us now, that those who fought bravely in our late civil war are foremost in their demands that there shall be peace in our land. The passions of hate and malice may linger in meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in our generous purposes by those who showed true courage and manhood on the fields of battle. [Cheers.] In the spirit, then, of GEORGE WASHINGTON and of the patriots of the Revolution, let us take the steps to reinaugurate our Government, to start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. [Loud cheers.] May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give every State of our Union the blessings of peace, good order and fraternal affection.

Mr. SEYMOUR closed amid great cheering.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania—I present a written communication from a highly respectable citizen of Pennsylvania, and ask that it may be referred to the Committee on Platform without reading.

There being no objection, the communication was referred as requested.

At the request of the Chairman, the Vice-Presidents elect then took their seats on the platform.

ISAAC E. HIESTER, of Pennsylvania—I beg to have referred to the Committee on Resolutions the resolutions of the State Conventions of Pennsylvania and Michigan.

The Chairman of the Tennessee delegation here observed that he proposed a resolution to the effect that the members of the Tennessee Democratic Convention should be invited by this Convention to take seats among the delegates as honorary members. (The gentleman was nearly inaudible in his remarks, and some of his words failed to reach the reporters' table.)

The Chairman said that the gentlemen from Tennessee had better put his resolution in writing when it would be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions; and he remarked also that it was advisable that gentlemen having resolutions to propose, put them at the present time.

Two resolutions from delegates of California and Pennsylvania were hereupon handed in and submitted to the Committee.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

Mr. BROOKS, from New-York, then offered the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A SPECIAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION, ASSEMBLED AT NEW-YORK JULY 2, 1868.

Whereas, The right to labor and its reward is self-evident; and whereas, the excess or want of work is a fruitful source of ignorance, disease and crime; and whereas, the tendency of legislation and monopoly is to restrict the freedom, cripple the energies and purloin the earnings of industry; therefore,

Resolved, That the producing classes, agricultural, mining, mechanical, intellectual and moral, are the most important portion of all communities; and that distributors, financiers and statesmen, together with their aids, civil and military, are of secondary consequence, being simply created of the former to disseminate wealth, maintain order, conserve justice, and keep intact the integrity of the nation.

Resolved, That the national honor must be preserved by paying its debts in good faith, and that every debt of the Government not specifically contracted to be paid in gold should be paid in the lawful currency of the United States; that the bonds, when redeemable, should be paid in legal-tender notes or exchanged for other bonds at three per cent., convertible into lawful money at the pleasure of the holder.

Resolved, That the public interest demands the withdrawal of the circulating notes of the national banks, and the substitution of legal-tender Treasury certificates in their stead.

Resolved, That we demand equal taxation on every species of property, according to its real value.

Resolved, That no more of the public domain should be granted to any corporation, under any pretext whatever, and all the lands not disposed of should be withdrawn from the market, and granted in small quantities to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the majorities in Congress, and in such State Legislatures as have, in their wisdom, deemed it right and proper to pass the Eight-hour law, and we call upon the proper authorities in the United States, and the States above mentioned, to show their respect for the same by enforcing its demand.

Resolved, That the low wages, long hours and damaging service to which multitudes of working girls and women are doomed, destroy health, imperil virtue, and are a standing reproach to civilization; that we would urge them to learn trades, engage in business, join our labor unions, or use any other honorable means to persuade or force men to render unto every woman according to her works.

Resolved, That we urge upon the industrial classes in every Congressional and State district, county, city or town, to press these principles upon the public notice, and to support no man for Congress, for any State Legislature, or any other office of profit or trust, who is not fully pledged to their support.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people throughout the nation to hold mass-meetings to ratify the principles of the National Labor Union, adopted at Chicago, August, 1867, and herein set forth, and to vote only for those candidates who indorse them; and unless these principles are adopted by one of the two great parties—we care not which—we advise the National Labor Union, at its Annual Convention, soon to be held in this City, to put in nomination an independent labor candidate for the Presidency, and rally the masses to his support.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the Bricklayers' Union, who are now suffering the consequences attendant on the exhibition of their desire to respect the Eight-hour law of the State; and we deplore the fact that those who most need the protection of the State should set before the people the evil example of disobedience to the law, and that we call upon all labor organizations to furnish financial aid, if found necessary, to sustain the bricklayers. [Loud cheering.]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The CHAIRMAN—I have here a memorial from the Women's Suffrage Association, with the request that it be handed to the Committee on Resolutions. [Laughter, cheers, "hear," "hear," and cries of "Read."]

The CHAIRMAN—I may mention that this document is signed by SUSAN B. ANTHONY. [Renewed cheers and laughter.]

The communication was then read as follows:

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, NO. 37 PARK ROW, ROOM NO. 2, NEW-YORK, July 4, 1868.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, MRS. HORACE GREELEY, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, ABBY HOPPER GIBBONS, Central Committee.

To the President and Members of the National Democratic Convention.

GENTLEMEN: I address you by letter to ask the privilege of appearing before you, during the sittings of this Convention, to demand the enfranchisement of the women of America, the only class of citizens wholly unrepresented in the Government, the only class (not guilty of crime) taxed without representation, tried without a jury of their peers, governed without their consent. And yet, in this class are found many of your most noble, virtuous, law-abiding citizens, who possess all the requisite qualifications of voters. Women have property and education. We are not "idiots, lunatics, paupers, criminals, rebels," nor do we "bet on elections." We lack, according to your Constitution, but one qualification—that of sex—which is insurmountable, and, therefore, equivalent to a deprivation of the suffrage: in other words, the "tyranny of taxation without representation."

We desire to lay before you this violation of the great fundamental principle of our Government for your serious consideration, knowing that minorities can be moved by principles as majorities are only by votes. Hence we look to you for the initiative step in the redress of our grievances.

The party in power have not only failed to heed our innumerable petitions, asking the right of suffrage, poured into Congress and State Legislatures, but they have submitted a proposition to the several States to insert the word "male" in the Federal Constitution, where it never has been, and thereby put up a new barrier against the enfranchisement of women.

This fresh insult to the women of the Republic, who so bravely shared the dangers and sacrifices of the late war, has roused us to more earnest and persistent efforts to secure those rights, privileges and immunities that belong to every citizen under government.

As you hold the Constitution of the fathers to be a sacred legacy to us and to our children forever, we ask you to save it from this desecration, which deprives one-half our citizens of the right of representation in the Government.

Over this base proposition the nation has stood silent and indifferent, while the dominant party have with one hand lifted up 2,000,000 black men, and crowned them with the honor and dignity of citizenship, with the other they have dethroned 15,000,000 white women—their own mothers and sisters, their own wives and daughters—and cast them under the heel of the lowest orders of manhood.

We appeal to you, not only because you, being in a minority, are in a position to consider principles, but because you have been the party heretofore to extend the suffrage. It was the Democratic Party that fought most valiantly for the removal of the "property qualification" from all white men, and thereby placed the poorest ditch-digger on a political level with the proudest millionaire. This one act of justice to working men has perpetuated your power, with but few interruptions, from that time until the war. And now you have an opportunity to confer a similar boon on the women of the country, and thus possess yourselves of a new talisman that will ensure and perpetuate your political power for decades to come.

While the first and highest motive we would urge on you, is the recognition in all your action of the great principles of justice and equality that are the foundation of a republican government, it is not unworthy to remind you, that the party that takes this onward step will reap its just reward. It needs but little observation to see that the tide of progress in all countries is setting toward the enfranchisement of woman. And that this advance step in civilization is destined to be taken in our day.

We conjure you, then, to turn from the dead questions of the past to the vital issues of the hour. The brute form of slavery ended with the war. The black man is a soldier and a citizen. He holds the bullet and the ballot in his own right hand. Consider his case settled. Those weapons of defence and self-protection can never be wrenched from him. Yours the responsibility now to see that no new chains be forged by bondholders and monopolists for enslaving the labor of the country.

The late war, seemingly in the interest of slavery, was fought by unseen hands for the larger liberties of the whole people. It was not a war between North and South, for the principle of class and caste knows neither latitude nor longitude. It was a war of ideas—of aristocracy and democracy—of capital and labor—the same that has convulsed the race through the ages, and will continue to convulse future generations, until justice and equality shall reign upon the earth.

I desire, therefore, an opportunity to urge on this Convention, the wisdom of basing its platform on universal suffrage as well as universal amnesty, from Maine to California, and thus take the first step toward a peaceful and permanent reconstruction.

In behalf of the Woman's Suffrage Association of America,

Respectfully yours,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

GRIEFS OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed by the National Convention of the 9th of June last to present to this Convention a memorial of the grievances of Tennessee, under Radical rule, be admitted to seats in this Convention, and permitted to present said report.

Which was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. WAYNE GRISWOLD, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following, which was read:

To the Chairman of the National Democratic Convention:

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report:

That we have examined the credentials of the delegates from every State in the Union, and we find that each has the full number of delegates to which it is entitled, under the call of the National Democratic Executive Committee. While we report the following as the names of the delegates from the respective States, your Committee rejoice that this Convention presents to the nation and the world a full and complete representation from every State in the American Union.

They also report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Credentials recommend that three delegates from each Territory and four from the District of Columbia be admitted to seats on the floor of this Convention, without the privilege of voting in its proceedings.

Mr. COX, of New-York—I move that the report be so amended that all the delegates in attendance from the District of Columbia be admitted to seats in this Convention upon the terms mentioned in the report.

Mr. REEVES, of Indiana, moved to lay the amendment upon the table. Not agreed to.

A Delegate of Arkansas offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the Delegates from New-Mexico and the other Territories of the United States be entitled to all the privileges of delegates from the several States, and that on all questions before the Convention, each Territory, through its delegation, shall be entitled to one vote.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was not agreed to.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

Mr. KERR, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every friend of constitutional liberty to sustain the President in his efforts to preserve the dignity of the nation and the sacred rights of the people against Radical usurpation and revolution. He has survived the partisan malignity of impeachment, by the integrity of men sworn to do their duty, and he now stands confidently, proudly and above them, the most exalted man in the nation, repelling the assaults of the enemies of his country. [Cheers.]

The CHAIRMAN—The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the credentials of Mr. J. WALDRON, who claims to be an alternate delegate from the Seventh Congressional District of Tennessee, be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The credentials were so referred.

Mr. NELSON—I would state to the Convention that Mr. WALDRON appeared at a meeting of the Tennessee delegation this morning and claimed to be the alternate of the delegate from the Seventh District, presenting a certificate signed by the Secretary of the District Convention. I wish that the certificate also be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The certificate was referred.

Mr. FENELON, of Kansas, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the honor, dignity and solemn obligations of the Government to its foreign born citizens demand that the flag of the nation shall protect them everywhere, precisely the same as native born citizens. [Great applause.]

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Mr. WRIGHT, of Delaware, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State, to be selected by the delegates thereof, be appointed to form a National Executive Committee.

The question was taken and the resolution was agreed to.

THANKS TO MR. CHASE.

Mr. HALL, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the nations' thanks are due to Chief Justice CHASE for his distinguished ability, impartiality and fidelity to constitutional duty in presiding over the Court of Impeachment. [Cheers.]

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order. The resolution just adopted by the Convention in relation to the appointment of a National Executive Committee has not been executed, and I ask that the roll of the States may be called in order that we may appoint a National Executive Committee. I make the point of order.

The Chairman requested the gentleman to reduce his motion to writing.

Mr. W. M. RANDALL, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of increasing the pensions of soldiers' widows and orphans of the late Federal army giving them the equivalent of gold.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. REED, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we recognize no man's right to thanks for doing his duty, we congratulate the President of the United States upon his successful preservation from the assaults of his enemies. [Immense applause.]

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—Mr. CHAIRMAN: I understand from a number of gentlemen that they are not prepared now to name their member of the Executive Committee, and I modify my motion that each delegation report the name of its member to the Clerk to-morrow morning.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

Mr. HURLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Amnesty Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be read by the secretary.

"Oh, no!"

Mr. BROOKS of New-York—I move to amend the resolution so as to make it read, that the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States be approved by this Convention.

The question was put on the amendment offered by Mr. BROOKS, which was carried.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. S. S. COX, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which was received with applause and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the doctrine applied by Secretary MARCY in the Kosta case, so that not merely full naturalization, but a declaration of intention in good faith, shall be the shield of American citizenship abroad.

Mr. CLARK, of Wisconsin, I would like to inquire what has been done with the original resolution in regard to the Amnesty Proclamation. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) was adopted, but nothing has been done since in regard to the original resolution.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair understood that the amendment of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) was more in the nature of a substitute than amendment, and that it was adopted, but if it is the will of the Convention that the original resolution be voted upon, the Chair will put the question. [Cries of No! no.

Mr. BREVEIR, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Hon. HENRY L. PALMER for the able, impartial and satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of temporary Chairman.

The PRESIDENT—What is the further pleasure of the Convention?

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—As there seems to be no business before the Chair, and as the Convention is in a very comfortable and fit condition to proceed with important business, I therefore move that the Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. [Cheering.]

Mr. PHILIPS, of Missouri—I ask the gentleman to allow me first to offer this resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates in this Convention pledge themselves, in advance of any nomination, to support the nominees of this Convention.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Missouri, offered the following amendment to the motion of Mr. BIGLER:

Resolved, That no steps be taken toward the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency until after the platform shall have been presented.

Mr. HUTCHINS—I ask for a vote by States on that amendment.

The Secretary commenced calling the roll, and several responded.

Gov. BIGLER—I am under the impression that there is a misapprehension as to the importance of the resolution I have offered. It is not intended that we shall proceed to ballot for the candidate immediately. The motion was intended to present the names—to nominate them—then proceed to fix an hour at which we will ballot for candidates. The amendment, as it stands now, involves the question of nominating the candidates in advance of a platform. For myself, I am decidedly in favor of that policy. The gentleman will see, therefore, that this is not the place for his amendment.

A DELEGATE from Michigan—I rise to a point of order; that it is not in order to make remarks after the Clerk has commenced to call the roll.

Mr. BIGLER—I have proceeded simply in explanation: for there is some misunderstanding of my motion. I wish simply to say to the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. HUTCHINS,) that the place for his amendment will be when the motion is substituted to proceed to ballot.

Several DELEGATES—Order, order.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BIGLER) is requested to suspend one moment. The gentleman from Michigan raises the point of order that he is not in order, the calling of the roll having commenced. Unless there are objections, however, the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be allowed to state the effect of his resolution, as it seems that it is not understood by the Convention, and therefore the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri is not exactly germain to the subject. The resolution does not require that the Convention shall now proceed to select its candidate, but merely shall now present names of candidates for consideration. Am I correct?

Gov. BIGLER—Yes, Sir; and fix the hour for the ballot.

The PRESIDENT—The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution and also the amendment.

The PRESIDENT—Does the gentleman from Missouri insist upon his amendment?

Mr. HUTCHINS—I do. If it is not in order as an amendment, I will offer it as a substitute.

The PRESIDENT—The amendment is in order. The Clerk will proceed to call the list of States, upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. HUTCHINS.)

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The vote from Kentucky having been announced in the negative,

A delegate from Kentucky, who did not announce his name, stated that six of the delegates voted for the amendment, and desired their votes to be so recorded.

The delegation from New-York asked leave to retire for consultation.

The President announced the amendment was adopted by a vote of 189½ yeas and 89 nays, as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	8	..	Missouri	10	1
Arkansas	5	..	Nebraska	..	3
California	5	..	Nevada	3	..
Connecticut	6	..	New-Hampshire	..	5
Delaware	3	..	New-Jersey	7	..
Florida	3	..	North Carolina	4½	4½
Georgia	9	..	New-York	..	..
Illinois	..	16	Ohio	21	..
Indiana	13	..	Oregon	3	..
Iowa	8	..	Pennsylvania	..	26
Kansas	3	..	Rhode Island	4	..
Kentucky	..	11	South Carolina	6	..
Louisiana	7	..	Tennessee	10	..
Maine	..	..	Texas	..	6
Maryland	..	7	Vermont	4	1
Massachusetts	12	..	Virginia	..	10
Michigan	8	..	West Virginia	5	..
Minnesota	4	..	Wisconsin	8	..
Mississippi	4	..			

Decided as carried by 189½ to 90½, New-York and Maine not voting.

A delegate from California moved that the Convention do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THANKS TO THE SACHEMS.

Mr. BELMONT, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be given to the Sachems and members of the Tammany Society for having provided and surrendered their magnificent edifice for the accommodation of the Convention, and for their courteous and efficient assistance given to the National Committee in their preparations for the Convention. [Applause.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A DELEGATE—Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIR—One moment, if you will allow us to dispose of the resolutions upon the table.

A delegate from Pennsylvania offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that in all future Democratic Conventions, the candidate who shall receive a majority of all the votes of the Electoral College shall be declared the nominee of the Convention. [Cries of No, no.]

Mr. PERRINE—He asks that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN—The resolution will be so referred if there be no objections. The Secretary will read the—

Mr. J. A. SPAULDING, of Kentucky, offered the following:

Resolved, That the persons whose names may be presented to this Convention as candidates for the nomination for President and Vice President, be pledged to support the nominees. [Applause.]

The Chair put the question, and the resolution was adopted with a few dissenting voices.

A number of delegates here tried to obtain the floor.

The CHAIRMAN—The Convention will be in order. If delegates will allow us to dispose of the resolutions already sent up we shall get along with our business much more rapidly. The Chair will try and recognize members in their order. But these resolutions are entitled to precedence. In no other way can the records of this Convention be preserved in order.

Mr. MATTINGLY, of Kentucky, offered the following;

Resolved, By this Convention, that the President of the United States be requested to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty. [Applause.]

The Secretary commenced to read a resolution offered by Mr. BERNARD SCHWARTZ, of Missouri, but was interrupted by

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania—I rise to a question of order. The resolution which was read previous to the one now in the hands of the Clerk has not been disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN—I believe that is one of the resolutions referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. DAWSON—I hope, Sir, it will be brought directly to a vote.

The resolution of Mr. MATTINGLY was read again, as follows:

Resolved by this Convention, That the President of the United States be requested to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty. [Applause.]

A DELEGATE—I regard it as the most important resolution offered since the assembling of the Convention.

The Chairman took the vote on Mr. MATTINGLY's resolution, and it was adopted with but few dissenting voices.

GREENBACKS FOR BONDS.

Mr. BERNARD SCHWARTZ, of Missouri, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Radical Party, in establishing two different currencies—one a depreciated paper currency, for the masses of the people; the other a gold currency, to pay the bondholders' interest—acted in direct violation of the best interests of the people; that honesty requires the speedy payment of the public debt, which can only be done by an economical administration of the Government, and a judicious system of equalized taxation, so as to bring the country gradually back to specie payments, and that all efforts to try to force the payment of the five-twenty funded debt in coin before that time are in direct violation of law and justice.

The CHAIR—This resolution will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, unless the Convention shall otherwise direct.

Mr. REEVE, of Indiana, offered the following;

Resolved, That in all cases where a call of States is demanded in taking a vote, that the business of the Convention be suspended for five minutes to enable delegations to consult.

Cries of "Yes," "No."

The Chair took the vote and declared the resolution adopted.

Mr. CHAS. E. STEWART, of Michigan—I desire, Sir, to have the resolution read which this Convention has adopted, referring resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. It seems, Sir, that we are acting upon resolutions that under the order of this body are to go to the Committee on Resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair understands that all resolutions are thus referred, because we adopted the rules which governed the Chicago Convention, and by one of those rules of that Convention all such resolutions take this course. I believe no votes have been taken upon any resolutions except where a vote has been received by general consent. I will have the resolution the gentleman refers to looked up and read.

Mr. MURPHY, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each State be selected by the delegates thereof to be appointed a Committee on Resolutions; and that resolutions relating to the platform of the Democratic Party be referred to that Committee without debate.

No action was taken on this.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Nevada, offered the following:

Resolved, That the action of the Government in prescribing the conditions of admission of States into the Federal Union, is a violation of the reserved rights of the States and an infamous usurpation of power.

Mr. EMERSON, of Missouri, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Platform be informed of the action of this Convention, and requested to report the platform at the earliest possible moment. [Applause.]

No action was taken on this.

Mr. STEWART, of Michigan—The Committee on Resolutions are laboring as rapidly as possible in that work. We organized on Saturday evening and continued our labors until 12:10 o'clock. Of course we did nothing yesterday. The resolutions are in the hands of sub-committees, and we hope they will report to-day. I trust, therefore, this explanation will be satisfactory to the gentleman, and that no such resolution will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN—The question is upon the resolution ordering the Committee to report at once.

Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky—The Sub-Committee are engaged upon these resolutions, and the Chairman will be soon ready to report.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, moved that when this Convention adjourn it adjourn until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, moved to amend by making the hour 4 o'clock instead of 3, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM accepted the amendment.

The motion as amended was carried.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. B. M. BOYER, of Pennsylvania—I offer the following:

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his able, zealous and patriotic defence of the Constitution of this country, has entitled him to the gratitude of this nation, and to the praise and blessings of the friends of constitutional liberty throughout the world. [Applause.]

This being a resolution not referring to the platform of principles, but simply an acknowledgment on the part of this Convention of the national gratitude to a fearless and patriotic defender of the Constitution, I ask that it may be at once submitted without debate to the vote of this Convention.

Objection being offered, the President ruled that the resolution could not be acted upon as requested.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—I move to refer to the Committee on Resolutions all resolutions that are upon the President's table, without reading.

The PRESIDENT—The resolution is not in accordance with the rules, inasmuch as it would carry all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Of course I do not mean to refer to that Committee those resolutions that have already been acted upon. My resolution is intended to include only such resolutions as are now upon the President's table unacted upon.

The resolution was then reduced to writing, and read as follows:

Resolved, That all resolutions upon all subjects now upon the President's table be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without being read.

Carried.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, of Maryland, the Convention then adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

On the President's appearing upon the platform he was greeted with three cheers by the audience.

The PRESIDENT—The Secretary will read to the Convention a letter that has just been received by the Chair.

The Secretary then read the following:

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: A Committee of Conservative Soldiers and Sailors from the Convention now in session at this place, desire to present itself to the Convention of which you are President, with an address, in answer to the invitation to the privileges of the floor, and it will be glad to know at what time you will receive it.

We will be glad to be received as soon as it is convenient to the Convention.

Very respectfully yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN, President.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, President National Democratic Convention.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, I move that a Committee of five be appointed by the Convention to wait upon the Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and invite them to come upon the floor. Adopted.

The President appointed the following names to constitute said Committee: Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania; Gen. MCCOOK, of Ohio; Mr. MILLER, of Nebraska; Gen. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and Mr. STEELE, of California.

Gen. MCCOOK asked to be excused from serving on the Committee, as he was about to leave the hall, and suggested that Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN be appointed in his place, which suggestion was adopted.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee, headed by the flag borne by Sergt. BATES, was received with loud cheers, the delegates rising.

THE TWO-THIRD VOTE.

Mr. BREWER, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no gentleman shall be declared the nominee of this Convention for President or the United States unless be shall receive two-thirds of all the votes cast.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio—I rise to the point of order that already this Convention has adopted two-third ruling, and that this motion is only superfluous.

The resolution passed by their Convention adopts the rules of the Convention of 1860.

Mr. BREWER, of Pennsylvania—I do not desire to debate, but simply to say——

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio—I rise to another point of order, that a point of order is not debatable.

At the suggestion of the President, the resolution was withdrawn to allow the Chair to inform himself upon the point.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, presented the Committee from the Convention of the soldiers and sailors.

They were requested to take positions upon the platform.

CONSERVATIVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair has the honor to present to the Convention Gen. FRANKLIN as one who represents here now the conservative soldiers and sailors of our country, who desire peace, union and fraternal regard.

Gen. FRANKLIN: I have been deputed by the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention sitting in this place, to present to you the Committee. This Committee has for its Chairman Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, of this State, and it has prepared an address which it desires now to make known to the members of this Convention.

Col. O'BIERNE then read the address, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We are instructed by the unanimous vote of the Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors, now in session at Cooper Institute, to return to you our thanks for extending to us the privilege of the floor of your Convention.

The objects for which we assembled are already set forth in the address of our presiding officers. Our Convention is composed of 2,000 delegates elected to represent every State and Territory in the Union, who have all served in the Union army or navy, every one of whom firmly believes that in cooperating at this time with the Conservative Party of the country, he is still engaged in the same cause for which he risked his life during the war, viz., to preserve the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. We believe that the objects now being perpetrated in the name of Republicanism and loyalty, are not less alarming than were those committed by the armed foes of the Government during the war. The party in power has destroyed the equality of the States; has forced the Southern States to submit to have their constitutions and laws framed by ignorant negroes just released from a condition of servitude, at the North it has denied the negro (although comparatively well educated,) even the right of suffrage. It has attempted to influence the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the land by calling public meetings of excited partisans to condemn in advance all members of the Court who might refuse to act in accordance with their dictation while the leading journalists of the party, since the close of the impeachment trial have denounced and vilified in the most unmeasured terms the once chosen leader of their own party, going so far in some instances as to threaten them with personal violence, and for no other reason than that they were unwilling to perjure themselves at the behest of party. It has freely removed political disabilities from men at the North who, before and during the war, were the most violent and malignant rebels, but who have since become the sycophants of the party in power, while it continues to persecute those in the same localities, who have always been true to the Union, but are now unwilling to be ruled by their recently emancipated slaves [applause] at the South. It has denied official position to hundreds of the veterans of the war, most of whom are disabled by wounds received in battle, while it has foisted into place partisans of its own, having no claims upon the Government, several of whom, fortunately for the country, have, during the past few months, become inmates of penitentiaries. It has placed the General of our Armies beyond the control of the President of the United States, (to whom the Federal Constitution makes him subordinate;) has nominated him for the Presidency, and the events of the last few months indicate that by the use of the army thus under his supreme control, there is a determination to cause the electoral votes of the Southern States to be cast for himself through force and fraud. We solemnly declare our conviction that the free institutions of the country have never been in greater jeopardy than at this time, and we look to the deliberations of the Democratic Party now assembled in Convention with the deepest anxiety, feeling that upon its action depends the future prosperity of our nation. We earnestly trust and believe that no devotion to men or adherence to past issues will be permitted to endanger the success of the great party to which the country now looks with anxious eye for permanent peace and the prosperity of our free institutions. We believe that there are living half a million men who served in the Union Army and Navy, who are in sympathy and in judgment opposed to the acts of the party in power, and at least another half a million of men who have heretofore acted with the Republican Party, but who, viewing with alarm the recent acts of that party, are now anxious for a change of administration, with a platform of principles reviewing no dead issues, and looking only to the arrest of existing evils, and with candidates whose fidelity to the Constitution and devotion to the country cannot be questioned. We shall coöperate with you in this campaign with a degree of enthusiasm and confidence that will bring victory to our standard and salvation to the country.

W. B. FRANKLIN. DUNCAN S. WALKER.
H. W. SLOCUM. THOS. KILBY SMITH.
J. W. DENVER. A. W. BRADBURY.
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND. JAS. R. O'BEIRNE.
WM. W. AVERILL. JAMES PARKER.
WM. F. SMITH. ELI C. KINSLEY.
JAMES MCQUADE. GORDON GRANGER.
JOHN LOVE. THOMAS EWING, Jr.
C. E. PRATT. R. B. MITCHELL.
JOHN J. PECK. E. B. BROWN.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address three cheers were given for the soldiers and sailors, and calls were made for THOMAS EWING, Jr., of Ohio, who was introduced to the Convention, and was greeted by a round of applause.

Mr. EWING then said: Gentlemen of the Convention—If it were appropriate for me, it would be impossible, for lack of voice, to express to this Convention the thankfulness which I, and the members of the Convention, and of the Committee, feel for the cordial and enthusiastic manner of this reception. We feel that the members of the two Conventions, however widely separated their paths may have been in the past, will march henceforth in one line. [Applause.] We earnestly wish to accomplish the purposes of the war as we understand them—[applause]—the truly cordial, unconditional restoration of this Union. [Applause.] We have no sympathy for those purposes that have been falsely and dishonestly substituted by the Republican Party for the avowed objects of the war. [Applause.] We care not for their dogmas of negro suffrage; we abhor their measures of white disfranchisement. [Applause.] We look upon them as enemies of the Republic when we see them endeavoring by means of that power which a great confiding people intrusted to them, undermine and overthrow the settled foundations of our Government. [Applause.] We cannot, we shall not associate with them longer. [Applause.] We earnestly wish to associate with the great body of the Democracy, North and South, [applause,] with thousands against whom we fought during the war, [applause,] with thousands who felt perhaps coldly in the North toward the Union cause while the war went on—with all of those who now cordially accept as the established theory of the Constitution that the Union is unseverable, and who will stand by and defend the Constitution as interpreted by the Government and the Supreme Court. [Applause.] Since our meeting here we have had the pleasure of friendly intercourse with many of the most prominent of the Generals of the Confederate Army. [Applause.] Knowing them to be men of honor, comparing views with them, and feeling that their views and our views as to the present and future policy of this Government coincide, we will take them by the hand as brothers. [Applause.] Forgetting past issues and passions we will recognize political enemies only in those who are plotting to overthrow the Union of the States and our constitutional form of government, and we will recognize political friends in all of those who will sustain us in endeavoring to overthrow that party. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen of the Convention, for the very unexpected honor of being called upon to address you, and beg you will excuse me for this extempore effort. [Cries of "Go on."]

Three cheers were given for Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.

W. D. TURNER, of Illinois, proposed three cheers for the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy represented by the Convention at Cooper Institute. The cheers were given.

W. D. DOWDELL, of California, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the address of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, just read by their Secretary, be received and entered upon the minutes of our proceedings, and become a part and parcel of the proceedings of this Convention.

MULTIPLICITY OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BRUEN, of Pennsylvania—Will it be in order for me, Sir, to ask for information of the Chair whether individual delegates of this Convention may not be at liberty from this time up until the adjournment of this Convention to file resolutions with the Secretary of the Convention, making them a part of the proceedings?

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania—If I had any purpose in making that motion it was to endeavor to see some end of the introduction of resolutions by the members of this Convention. Every delegate seems to feel that he will not have fulfilled his mission as a delegate, unless he has spread upon the record a resolution, and to such an extent, as in my judgment, not to add very much to the strength of our proceedings when published to the world, and therefore, I move that the further introduction of resolutions be suspended from this time.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Pennsylvania must reduce his resolution to writing.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania—I withdraw it. [Laughter.]

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut—There was a resolution passed this morning that the platform should first be determined upon before any ballot should be taken for President. I understand, however, that the Committee on the Platform will not be able to report until to-morrow morning; and, therefore, I move to reconsider the vote upon the resolution.

Mr. BUEL, of Nevada—I move to lay the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. EATON) on the table.

Several delegates called for a vote by yeas and nays upon the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Will not the effect of the motion to lay on the table, supposing it carried, be to continue the resolution in force?

The PRESIDENT—The Chair understands that such will be the effect.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Then I hope it will not prevail.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania—Do I understand that if the motion to lay on the table is carried, it carries the original resolution with it?

The PRESIDENT—No; the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. EATON) moves to reconsider the vote upon the resolution this morning. The gentleman from Nevada (Mr. BUEL) moves to lay that motion on the table. The Chair understands that the effect will simply be to carry with it the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. EATON,) leaving the rule to stand that no nominations shall be made until after the adoption of the platform.

Mr. STANTON of Kentucky—I understand the rule adopted this morning to be that when a vote by States was to be taken, delegates should first have five minutes for consultation and deliberation.

The PRESIDENT—Yes; a vote by States is now called for, and in five minutes from this time it will be taken.

After five minutes for consultation the vote was taken by States, upon laying upon the table the motion to reconsider, and the motion was rejected by the following vote:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	8	..	Mississippi	7	..
Arkansas	5	..	Nebraska	..	3
California	5	..	Nevada	3	..
Connecticut	..	6	New-Hampshire	..	5
Delaware	3	..	New-Jersey	1½	5½
Florida	3	..	New-York	..	33
Georgia	9	..	North Carolina	3	6
Illinois	..	16	Ohio	..	21
Indiana	13	..	Oregon	..	3
Iowa	..	8	Pennsylvania	..	26
Kansas	1½	1½	Rhode Island	4	..
Kentucky	..	11	South Carolina	6	..
Louisiana	..	7	Tennessee	10	..
Maine	3	3½	Texas	6	..
Maryland	1½	6½	Vermont	5	..
Massachusetts	12	..	Virginia	..	10
Michigan	8	..	West Virginia	2½	2½
Minnesota	4	..	Wisconsin	8	..
Missouri	7½	3½	Total	142	172

The vote was then announced.

The Chair said: The question is now upon the adoption of the resolution of the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. EATON,) that the Convention now reconsider the resolution adopted this morning. [Cries of "Question," "question."]

The question was put *viva voce*, and the Chair was unable to decide. A vote by States was called for, and the Chair announced a recess of five minutes to enable the different delegates to consult.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

During the recess Mr. SLACK, of Maryland, moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, but was declared out of order by the Chair.

Upon the expiration of the recess, Mr. SLACK renewed his motion.

The CHAIR—The motion to adjourn until to-morrow morning is a debatable question.

Mr. SLACK—I just move to adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN—The hour is fixed by your motion, and therefore it is debatable.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, if there be no other motion pending, I wish to state that I have reason to believe that there is a misunderstanding as to the nature of the proposition before the Convention, and as to what would be the effect of it, and I suggest that the Chair, from the best lights he has, should make a statement of the question.

The PRESIDENT—The first vote is upon the motion to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn being put was declared lost.

Mr. BREWER, of Pennsylvania—I move that when this Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and that hereafter the Convention, upon adjournment, will fix that hour for its meeting. Carried.

The PRESIDENT—The Clerk will now call the States in their order for the purpose of taking their votes upon the resolution before the Convention.

Mr. FINCK, of Iowa—I move that this Convention now adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was put and declared lost.

The Secretary again read the resolution to reconsider the vote on the resolution that there be no balloting for candidates for President and Vice-President until after the report of the Committee on Resolutions be received and adopted.

The vote by States was then taken, with the following result:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	..	8	Missouri	5½	5½
Arkansas	..	5	Nebraska	3	..
California	..	5	Nevada	..	3
Connecticut	6	..	New-Hampshire	5	..
Delaware	1	2	New-Jersey	2½	4½
Florida	..	3	New-York	33	..
Georgia	1	8	North Carolina	6	3
Illinois	16	..	Ohio	21	..
Indiana	13	..	Oregon	1	2
Iowa	3½	4½	Pennsylvania	26	..
Kansas	1½	1½	Rhode Island	..	4
Kentucky	11	..	South Carolina	..	6
Louisiana	..	7	Tennessee	..	10
Maine	3	3½	Texas	..	6
Maryland	6½	½	Vermont	..	5
Massachusetts	..	12	Virginia	10	..
Michigan	..	8	West Virginia	2½	2½
Minnesota	1½	2½	Wisconsin	..	8
Mississippi	..	7	Total	179½	137

The President put the question upon the adoption of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania this morning.

Mr. EATON—I move that the resolution lie on the table—the original resolution which has been reconsidered.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. WM. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—Mr. President, if the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. EATON) will permit me, I desire to modify the resolution.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut—If the gentleman will give way I will withdraw my motion, and move that this Convention now proceed to vote for a candidate for the President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT—The question before the Convention is the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. A delegate from California has moved an amendment to that resolution, which is first in order. It will be read by the Clerk. It was in the hands of the Chair before other resolutions.

The Clerk read the resolution of Mr. HAMMOND, of California, a substitute for that of Mr. EATON, as follows;

Resolved, That candidates for President may now be put in nomination, but that no ballot be had until a platform of principles be adopted.

Mr. WM. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—I claim to have occupied the floor from the beginning. The gentleman from Connecticut said if I would give way he would offer another proposition. I heard his proposition, but I did not give way. I am, therefore, as I take it, in possession of the floor.

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman does not understand the course of events. Before he had taken the floor the gentleman from California (HAMMOND) offered the resolution just read. He was requested to send it to the Chair. Therefore his resolution is just in order. It was strictly before the Convention when offered by the gentleman. These resolutions are read from the Chair by the Clerk for the convenience of the Convention, so they may understand the question before them. It is the opinion of the Chair

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The King of Prussia's Speech—The Servian Conspiracy—Apprehended Revolution in Spain—The General Transatlantic Steamship Company—The Right of Reunion—Independence Day in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 23, 1868.

The speech of the King of Prussia on closing the North German Parliament affords very little theme for comment, and the French journals consequently observe an almost unanimous silence regarding it. The prudence observed in abstaining from any allusion which might suggest a double interpretation or arouse French susceptibilities is highly to be commended. We have enough of these disgusting *equivoques* in Royal and Ministerial speeches. It is to be hoped that the period is approaching when plain speaking will become the rule and not the exception with statesmen. It is not to be tolerated that the commercial prosperity of nations should be trifled with or endangered by phrases which may mean much or mean little, according to the will or caprices of those who utter them.

THE SERVIAN CONSPIRACY.

Coincidentally with the arrival of a telegraphic dispatch from Belgrade announcing that the assassins of Prince MICHAEL have decided on making a confession, we have from Vienna a statement of alleged facts regarding the murder, which may or may not be the result of this decision. According to this account, there were three persons concerned in this murder—MARITCH, formerly President of a district tribunal, DIAKO RADOVANOWITCH, a lawyer, and his brother, a bankrupt trader. The two first named were serving out their sentences under criminal charges in the prison of Toptchideré, but the director of that establishment, with the laxity which characterizes the administration of justice in the Principalities, allowed them to occasionally quit the prison for exercise or the purchase of necessaries. The plan of the murder and the hour fixed for it are attributed to MARITCH, who appears to have been the leading spirit in the business. He inflicted with his own hand seventeen wounds on the body of the unfortunate Prince, and finally killed him by cleaving open his skull.

While these men were engaged in their sanguinary task, accomplices in disguise went to the citadel to try and seize upon it by a *coup de main*. An officer, who is now in prison, hastened to the barracks of the gendarmerie to harangue the men who were assembled there, and to place himself at their head. The conspirators proposed to kill all the Ministers, and during the night of the 11th to possess themselves of the Government, the fortresses and the army. The two sons of ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWITCH, deposed in 1858, had in the meantime approached the frontier close to Semlin and Pantchove, holding themselves in readiness to go to Belgrade in the event of the success of the conspiracy. Owing to a fortunate chance, all the Ministers happened to be assembled in the Council Chamber when the assassination took place. They were therefore enabled to adopt all the measures necessary to defeat the movement before the conspirators had time to continue the execution of their plan. The night passed tranquilly, and in no part of the country was the public peace disturbed.

Such is the account now given of this affair from Vienna. It remains to be seen whether it will coincide with the confession of the murderers or the facts brought out on their examination. In my last letter to you I expressed my conviction that ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWITCH would be found to be entirely innocent of any connivance with this dreadful crime. I still adhere to this belief, notwithstanding the statement made above, and which would seem to involve his sons. It is the interest of the party opposed to the claims of this family to implicate them if possible in the conspiracy of which Prince MICHAEL has been the victim. For this reason all statements must be received with caution until the evidence in the case is published. It is stated in one of the journals to-day that on receiving the news of Prince MICHAEL's assassination, ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWITCH was greatly affected and burst into tears. This would go to confirm the impression that he is incapable of the part attributed to him in the tragedy.

That there were a good many persons concerned in the conspiracy we are led to infer by the fact that upward of forty have been imprisoned on the charge of complicity with it. Among the number are three former Senators, a member of the Court of Appeals, a Secretary of the Court of Cassation, two military officers, and Mme. MARIE LUKCHEWITCH, sister of the Princess KARAGEORGEWITCH. Does it not strike you that the arrest of persons of such distinction, and who, one would suppose, would be the last to compromise themselves in a crime of this sort, looks very like a scheme to carry the election of the young Prince MILANO OBRENOWITCH by damaging the pretentions of a rival whose misfortunes and experience point him out as a much more fitting occupant of the throne?

APPREHENDED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The news from Upper Catalonia is disquieting. It was believed at Madrid on the 19th that the insurrection, which it is known had been in preparation, had broken out in several parts of that Province. The famine which prevails among the population has contributed to swell the ranks of the political malcontents. Gen. PRIM's name is used in connection with this fresh movement, but I question if he has anything to do with it. He was residing quietly at Vichy when last heard from, and had taken a house in view of a lengthened sojourn there. The General is not likely to make the mistake of again linking his military reputation with an ill-digested plan of operations. He has only to let events take their course for him to find the opportunity which his patriotism or his ambition desires.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For the last week reports have been current of the resignation by the Messrs. PERREIRE of their positions as directors of the above Company. These, again, were denied by journals professing to be well informed. In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, M. EMILE PERREIRE put an end to all doubt on the subject. He said that his brother and himself had come to the conclusion that they, as well as others of their honorable colleagues, who were interested in the *projets des lois* submitted to the Chamber, were bound to abstain from being present at the discussions regarding them, because they felt that the two qualities of deputy and administrator of a company whose contracts were being assailed were inconsistent. In their absence imputations of the most serious character, both against the Company, and against themselves as Directors, had been launched from the tribune. They, therefore, did not hesitate now to declare to the Chamber that in order to be enabled to take a free part in the debate on the bill when it would be resumed, both he and his brother had resigned their positions as Directors of the Transatlantic Company. They had previously, however, demanded to be heard before the Committee on Transatlantic Steamers, in presence of their colleague, M. POUYER-QUERTIER, formally engaging themselves to refute by incontestable documents the allegations which had been made before the Chamber.

This course is honorable to the Messrs. PERREIRE, whose abstention from the discussions on the bill has subjected them to the most malicious remarks, the *demi-volte* executed by M. ROUHER giving them a certain consistency.

THE RIGHT OF REUNION.

The first public meeting which has taken place under the new law was held on Friday last in the Salle Pilodo. It is now about twenty years since the right of reunion was suppressed by a decree of the Legislative Assembly, and the inauguration of its partial reëstablishment was consequently an event which excited a great deal of interest. The hall, which contains from six to seven hundred persons, was filled immediately after the doors were opened, and there were several females among the spectators. The declarations exacted by the law had been made by MM. ANTIDE MARTIN, an old political exile, BARTHELEMY THIRARD, LECOY-DE-BOIS-VANDRANT, ACHILLE MERCIER, AUDIE ROUSSELLE, and ERNEST HENLLE, who rendered themselves responsible for the proceedings. The authorities were represented by the Commissary of Police of the quarter, who sat near the Bureau, which was composed of M. ANTIDE MARTIN, Chairman, and two assessors appointed by the organizers of the meeting before the sitting. A stenographer was employed to take down the speeches. Among the persons present were M. COIGNET, the political economist; M. YVES-HENRY, Director of the Conferences of the Salle des Capucines; M. BERNARD, the old clubbist, and M. MASSOL, director of *La Morale Indépendante*.

At 8:45 M. ANTIDE MARTIN, the Chairman, opened the proceedings. After thanking the assembly for responding to the invitation of the organizers of the meeting, he proceeded to dwell on the great importance of a proper use of the newly-restored right of reunion. He trusted that the manner in which the people would avail themselves of the new law would demonstrate the uselessness of the restrictions by which it was surrounded. He then read the regulations adopted by the organizers of the meeting on their own responsibility. He reminded them that the functionary who was present at their sitting had a right to dissolve the meeting, if their deliberations departed from the programme deposited by the organizers of the meeting, or if the meeting itself became tumultuous. He impressed upon them the obligation imposed upon them all to withdraw as soon as the Commissary of Police summoned them to do so, investing himself with the insignia of his functions. Every member of the assembly could freely deliver his sentiments, provided he spoke in the order of his inscription and after giving his name to the bureau. The meeting was called to deliberate on the utility of "professional coöperative instruction," and he congratulated the promoters of it on being the first to comprehend the importance of the law recently promulgated.

The meeting was then addressed by MM. HORN, ROUSSELLE, BARILLIER, FRIBOURG, CLAMEGARAN and TACHARET. M. FRIBOURG endeavored to introduce socialist topics in his speech, but his ideas did not meet with a favorable reception. On the recommendation of the bureau, the meeting passed a nearly unanimous vote in favor of the creation of a school in which the principles of coöperation are to be taught, but which, strictly speaking, is not to be professional.

The proceedings were conducted throughout in the most orderly manner, and the assembly separated before the hour prescribed by law, (11 o'clock,) without the occurrence of any incident which could give cause for disquietude.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS.

A meeting of Americans resident in Paris was held yesterday at the banking-house of Messrs. BOWLES & Co. to consider the manner in which the approaching national anniversary should be celebrated. Mr. DOWNING occupied the chair, and Mr. STETSON acted as Secretary. It was agreed without a dissentient voice that a *fête* should be given in the Pré Catalan. A subscription list was opened to create a guarantee fund for the expenses of this and future celebrations, and committees were appointed to see to the details. It having been intimated that there was a very general disposition on the part of the Southerners in Paris to join in the proceedings, it was agreed that in order to encourage this feeling every demonstration having a sectional or party tendency should be rigorously excluded. This will be the more easy from the character of the *fête*, which will afford no opportunity for intemperate after-dinner speeches.

THE FRENCH ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES.

An episode of a most interesting character occurred yesterday at the sitting of the Academie des Sciences. Two associates of this distinguished body, Baron CHARLES DUPIN and M. MATHIEU, having attained the fiftieth year of their membership, the occasion was seized upon by their colleagues to offer them a testimony of their esteem and regard. The President, M. DELAUNAY, rose and announced that he had been deputed to hand to each of the illustrious veterans, on behalf of their *confrères*, a medal intended to perpetuate the souvenir of the fifty years which had elapsed since the Academy had received them as members.

"I have a most agreeable mission to fulfill," said M. DELAUNAY. "You know that two of our venerated associates, MM. DUPIN and MATHIEU, have been for half a century and more members of this body. The idea occurred to some of us to celebrate this scientific anniversary by having a medal struck commemorative of it. We therefore opened a subscription, and numerous signatures immediately covered the list. The Emperor himself desired to coöperate in this act of sympathy toward our venerable associates. The medals are on the bureau, and I feel gratified that this incident has occurred during my Presidency, for it gives me the opportunity of handing them myself to our colleagues. The Academy will permit me to add that I cannot forget that one of them, M. MATHIEU, took me by the hand and initiated me in my scientific career."

Warm acclamations greeted this brief address, and, descending from his seat, the President approached each of the members thus complimented and presented him with his medal. They severally returned thanks, but in voices choked with emotion. There was not a person in the hall who was not more or less affected by the scene. MM. DUPIN and MATHIEU are both in the 84th year of their age.

MUTINY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

The *Precurseur*, of Antwerp, gives an account of a mutiny which took place on the 17th, on board the American clipper *Nereus*, just as she was about to leave for Cardiff.

It appears that the crew had only been freshly engaged, and the men all came on board in a state of intoxication. The second mate ordered them to their work, but they refused to obey him. The officer insisting upon having his authority respected, the sailors fell upon him and would probably have killed him but for the interference of the Police. Two of the men who refused to participate in the outrage, and who endeavored to protect him, were also severely injured. The Police, finding that they were unable to restore order, sent for aid to the American frigate, the *Ticonderoga*, which happened to be in port. A dozen of marines, commanded by an officer, immediately went from that vessel to their assistance, and the revolt was at once quelled.

EXPOSITION AT LYONS.

There is some talk of an exhibition at Lyons for next year. I am afraid that France will run these things into disrepute. The exhibition at Havre is not much of a success, and another Provincial exhibition following close upon it has a chance of being a failure. Besides, the so-called maritime exhibition of Havre is more of an advertising shop for Lyons silks than it is for nautical articles. I would advise the Lyons manufacturers to content themselves with the advantages which it offers, without inaugurating an exhibition of their own. The crotchet is a costly one.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

The event of the day, in a musical sense, is the success of WAGNER's new opera, "Les Maitres Chanteurs de Nuremburg," at the Royal Theatre of Munich on Sunday last. In addition to the young King and Court, the directors of most of the German opera houses and the critics of all the leading German journals were present at its production. The *mise en scene* and appointments were magnificent. It is stated that no similar work has been produced in Germany with so many advantages. The artists intrusted with the principal *rôles* were borrowed from the Vienna, Berlin, Ulm and Augsburg Theatres, it being intended to give only three or four representations of the opera in Munich. The music is said to be entirely different from any that WAGNER has as yet written. These are all the details that have as yet reached us. I will give you further particulars in my next.

To replace PATTI, who will only come to Paris toward the end of the Winter season, M. BAGIER has, it is said, engaged Mlle. DE MURSKA, who is to be supported by TAMBERLIK FRASCHINI and DELLE SEDIE.

M. CARVALHO, after a struggle which would have been creditable had it not been prolonged beyond all chance of retrieval, has been declared bankrupt. He surrenders even his furniture to his creditors. His wife, Mme. MIVLAN CARVALHO has guaranteed his debts to the extent of 200,000 francs, which she is to pay out of her earnings. The Committee on the Budget has recommended the Corps Legislatif to suppress the subvention of 100,000 francs allowed to the Theatre Lyrique.

MARETZEK has sent out for the partition of AUBER's new opera, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur." The *libretto* is being translated into Italian for him. He is also making arrangements for two or three other new operas. This looks like the commencement of another operatic campaign by the indomitable MAX. Let him take care this time that he has fresh talent as well as new pieces to start with.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Premier—Dissatisfied Nova Scotia—The Art of War—Royalty—Two Sensation Trials—The Weather—English Views of America—Americans Abroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 20, 1868.

Mr. DISRAELI still rides the whirlwind and directs the storm. He and the Lord Chancellor dined this week with the Merchant Tailors' Company, one of those rich old mediæval societies for which London is famous, and the Premier made one of his happiest speeches. "When we came into power," said he, meaning, I presume, himself and the Lord Chancellor, "the name of England was covered with suspicion and distrust. Now, she holds her place once more in the councils of Europe, and it is owing to her influence that blood is not now flowing upon the Rhine or the Danube; and, while the influence of English diplomacy has been felt in Europe, the splendid and perfect success of the expedition to Abyssinia has raised the military character of the country." I give rather the substance than the exact words of this bit of glorification, in which there is as much truth as poetry. It is certain that PALMERSTON, RUSSELL and GLADSTONE, among them, managed to bring upon England a series of strange humiliations, and to fill the nation with a feeling of disgust; it is also certain that the position of things is different with DERBY, STANLEY and DISRAELI. The Government feels strong in its foreign policy, it has had wonderful luck in the Abyssinian exploration, and has not done badly in respect to its internal difficulties. So, Mr. GLADSTONE does not see his way to a vote of want of confidence, and the nation does not care to change rulers on a question of disestablishing the Irish Church. It is a very important question no doubt, but scarcely such an one as should overturn a Government.

DISSATISFIED NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. BRIGHT has come out a rank secessionist as well as repealer and disunionist. I merely state the fact, leaving others to praise or blame. He is in favor of secession in Nova Scotia, and has strongly urged the appointment of a Royal Commission, which may provide for its being carried out without a civil war. The Government naturally declines to interfere. Nova Scotia joined the Canadian federation and cannot withdraw. The right of coercion having been established in such cases by overwhelming force, and admitted by everybody, and by no one more thoroughly that by Mr. BRIGHT, there is no remedy but submission. The threat that Nova Scotia will rebel and claim to be annexed to the United States is a frightful one, no doubt, but it is not thought likely that the American Government would go to war with either the Realm of Canada, or the British Empire, for Nova Scotia, or that the descendants of those who refused to be rebels in 1776 will become rebels in 1868. Probably the great reason why England will not interfere is the prevalent belief that all Canada will in a few years become either an independent Republic or be annexed to the United States. In either case it is useless to take any trouble in the matter. If English statesmen really expect to hold any part of North America, they would not lose a day in taking measures to open direct communication with the vast and fertile region beyond Lake Superior, and turning into it a stream of emigration. They look upon that land of promise with apathy, because they despair of keeping it for their own. Far-seeing and provident statesmanship has given place to indifference and *laissez-faire*.

THE ART OF WAR.

The past week has been a very busy one. Parliament is hard at work in the hottest weather known for years, finishing the Reform bills, and preparing for its own dissolution. The War Department has been trying some immense experiments with guns and iron plates. They have shown that a twelve-inch rifled gun can pierce a fifteen-inch plate of solid hammered iron as if it were pasteboard. They have proved that their strongest ships and best forts and shields are equally worthless, and that a bank of sand is a better defence than an iron fortress. The Rodman gun stands heavy charges wonderfully. All the efforts to burst it have failed; but its cast-iron shot, though of admirable quality, rebounds flattened, when the oblong steel projectiles from rifled guns penetrate. Allow me to ask, Have you made a fair trial in America of rifled projectiles for smooth-bore guns? I saw some at Paris, but could get no account of experiments.

Speaking of guns, the *Pall Mall* takes exception to the proposed agreement not to use explosive bullets in battle, that is, small bullets, which will burst inside a man and rend him in pieces, not shell, which only burst outside, and scatter him in bits that way. No such agreement will be regarded, and in war the object of all arms is to wound, kill, terrify, demoralize, and so stop fighting. It was all very well to stand upon punctilios when wars were conducted like duels, and campaign after campaign went on like so many games of chess until it suited the kings or their mistresses to make treaties of peace. In these days wars are rather different. The fate of half of Europe may be settled in a month—decided in a single battle, and by a superior rifle, or a new kind of artillery. The other day a naval action was settled with 18 or 24 pounders, or by boarding with cutlas and pistol. Now a ship is blown up with a submarine shell, or sunk by a ram with all on board. As when things get to the worst they mend, the sooner war gets to its worst, the sooner may we look for the reign of peace. When every man is armed with a weapon which will infallibly kill at any distance, when each man can kill twenty a minute, provided he is not meantime killed himself, human energy and invention may possibly take some more beneficent direction, and the world may listen to the prayer of a warrior and statesman—"GIVE US PEACE." *Dona nobis pacem!*

ROYALTY.

The Duke of Edinburgh is said to have made a short speech somewhere, describing his Australian experiences. "At Adelaide," said his Royal Highness, "they stole my jewels, at Melbourne my character, and at Sidney they tried to take my life." There will be great rejoicings when he gets safe home again. So there will be on the return of Sir ROBERT NAPIER, and the soldiers of the Expedition will also be happy with their six months extra pay. The Queen intends to adopt the pretty dark boy, son of King THEODORE, and has sent to have him brought to England, instead of being sent to Bombay. The Queen is now at Windsor, and if she had the spirit or the power of some of her ancestors, she would lose no time in bringing Mr. REARDON to the block and having several journalists put in the pillory. ELIZABETH cut off hands and heads for less offences than the sedisloyal people are constantly committing against our sovereign lady the Queen, her peace and dignity.

But if the Queen must submit to so many insults, it cannot be said that her Prime Minister is wanting in spirit. He seems to take special pleasure, not only in leading, guiding and directing the great nobles of the realm, but in snubbing them upon occasion, or dismissing them, if they do not behave themselves. These are the sweets of power. Almost his first act was to dismiss a Lord High Chancellor, and now he has removed Lord ROYSTON from the post of Comptroller of the Household. The offence was not being in his place in the House when his vote was wanted, and though the heir of Lord HARDWICKE, and member of a powerful family, he was invited to resign.

Her Majesty ordered a grand State concert, last night, at Buckingham Palace, with a host of invitations. She was not able to attend, saving herself for the review to-day at Windsor; nor was she able to be at the examination at Woolwich, either, at which Prince ARTHUR was made an officer of engineers, in which capacity he may one day rival Sir ROBERT NAPIER. Princes are looking up. Do you ever ponder over their photographs? I do—that of the shining blade we gave to Greece some time ago, for instance. The young man is coming on. A French Philhellene, on a mission for Crete, went to see him the other day, and was arrested and sent prisoner to Marseilles. His account of his attempted mission to the King of Greece is droll. He says:

"I made, for the sake of my beloved Cretan friends, a very great sacrifice—one a thousand times greater than any I could have risked from Turkish bullets—I, a republican, consented to go to see a King. There were those who hoped that a manly and sincere remonstrance might produce an effect upon the mind of that young man. Although he is very ignorant, and has received no other education than that of a midshipman—although hitherto he has shown no tastes for anything better than *La Belle Hélène*, *Les Canotiers de la Seine*, and *Orphée aux Enfers*, which have lately been played by his order at Athens, I had been assured that at bottom there was some good about him."

Devotion to the music of OFFENBACH is something good, no doubt, as far as it goes. Our heir apparent is somewhat given to those exciting harmonies. SCHNEIDER is coming next week, to draw all London; princes and people. In fact the world is going so fast, it must come to an end soon, and it could scarcely get through sooner than by dancing out the rest of its tiresome and turbulent career to the music of the fastest of composers.

SENSATION TRIALS.

We have enjoyed, during the past week, the delights of two sensation trials. Mme. RACHEL, the lady who sells cosmetics in Bond-street, has her box at the opera, and by a refined process of enameling makes ladies beautiful forever, has been prosecuted by one of her clients or patients, Mrs. BORRODAILE, a widow connected with the nobility, who at the ripe age of fifty conceived the desire to be made beautiful forever, and to marry a Lord. Mme. RACHEL was ready, for a certain amount of cash, to gratify both desires. For a matter of two thousand pounds, say $16,000 gold, she was made by magic baths and other processes of the alchemy of fashion, beautiful forever; was told that Lord RANELAGH had fallen in love with her from having seen her in a bath, was crazy to marry her, and would certainly do so if she sent him a liberal sum to expend in his favorite pursuit, the training of volunteers. It is charged that by these devices Mme. RACHEL obtained from this credulous widow the sum of $20,000. On her cross-examination Mrs. BORRODAILE persisted in declaring that it was really Lord RANELAGH to whom she was introduced by Mme. RACHEL, and to whom she wrote numerous letters. She even went so far as to buy a trousseau, and to engage rooms for the wedding trip at the Plough Inn, in the fashionable town of Cheltenham. Lord RANELAGH admitted that he had been to Mme. RACHEL's shop, and might have been introduced to Mrs. BORRODAILE, but solemnly denies the bath and the engagement. Here the case rests; but in its present aspect it is perplexing enough to drive magistrate and public crazy.

The other case is a libel suit of RISK ALLAH BEY, an Oriental gentleman tried in Belgium two years ago for the murder of his step-son, against the *Daily Telegraph*, whose correspondent thought that though cleared by the jury, the circumstances were strongly against him. RISK ALLAH intends to clear up his character and get damages. I confess that the impression made upon my mind, not so much by the suicide of young READBY, as his connection with sharpers and felons, was not favorable, and I might easily have blundered into some actionable reflections upon the case, had I thought it of interest to American readers. It must be a happy thing for the Press in America, that distinguished personages, accused of high crimes and misdemeanors, and acquitted on trial, do not bring libel suits against newspapers which have, before, during or after such trials, expressed the opinion that they were guilty. The Chief Justice charged yesterday that the *Telegraph's* report was sensational. As a principle he was down on sensationalism, and he instructed the jury that they must find a verdict for RISK ALLAH, which they dutifully did accordingly, but could not agree upon the damages. They were sent out again, and after two hours and a half consideration fixed upon the precise sum of £960 as the value of his injured reputation.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

Twenty to 25,000 people a day have attended the Handel Festival this week at the Crystal Palace. I do not think I can say anything new of the music, and I could not say what was the effect of the Hallilujah Chorus, performed by some 5,000 voices and instruments; a vocal and instrumental tornado, a musical Niagara—a tremendous jubilation quite beyond my descriptive powers. Then the gathering and departing of 20,000 persons of the class able to pay their guineas for a ticket, is a sight to see. Another, to see and hear—a national spectacle of a very imposing character, is, when such an assemblage, in such an edifice, stands up to join in the grand, old, absurd, but most effective composition of praying and cursing—"Good save the Queen."

Outside the roads were thronged as on Derby Day, and by the same sort of people, selling—not the race cards, but "correct books of the Messiah, with complete cast of characters." There were no bets on the performance—there scarcely could be, except on the numbers present; but heaps of money changed hands, notwithstanding. Like going to a flower show, it is one of the things that must be done, and the railways gathered their harvest.

THE WEATHER.

You, I see, are praying for fair weather. We are praying for rain. None has fallen in England for weeks. The ground is parched, the springs are becoming dry. In clayey soils there are great cracks like those made by the frost in America. The grain seems to be coming on fairly, but root crops, grass and vegetables are suffering. Such weather is good only for the wettest sort of climates, and Ireland rejoices in the prospect of an abundant harvest. On the Continent the drouth is more terrible. All Spain is a parched desert, and there and in the south of France not more than one-third the usual crop of cereals is expected. At Niomes most of the wells are dry, and the few that still yield water are surrounded by crowds of people and cattle. They pray for rain; they implore the Government to give them water. The Government can do much to furnish food by bringing it from more favored regions, but what can it do toward supplying water? There are cases in which all human powers fail; the utmost activity of a well-organized Government could not cope with a famine in Algeria. It seems that the famine which has desolated Northern Africa the past year now threatens Southern Europe.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICA.

The rosy cloud of beauty and plaudits, gold and greenbacks, through which Mr. DICKENS has seemed to his literary *confrères* to take his final view of America, has provoked some of them to overhaul other recent tourists, in the hope of finding other points of view of our remarkable country. A new satirical paper, the *Censor*, has found a literary gentleman who has lately spent nine months in America, and has been astonished, hurt and disgusted with the people. It was chiefly the behavior of the boys, and the young that shocked him. A man of forty is "an old cuss," and is told to "dry up and go to bed," while burlesque orders to "give the old fool his bottle and put him to sleep" are issued very freely if a reverend senior of thirty-eight or so opposes the young eagles giving their defiant screams in the New World. Poor, old and imbecile creatures of forty-two, we are told, bow down to this new dispensation, and extreme veterans of fifty are only too anxious to creep out of the noisy world and bury their sorrows in quiet the grave. There is no *cuisine* in America, and if you could get a decent meal there, there is no time given you to eat it. With mouths saturated with tobacco juice, palate utterly destroyed, teeth decayed so that they cannot masticate, and a restless hurry that makes a man bolt his meal in five minutes, how can you expect decent cookery?

It is evident that our bald-headed friend did not have respect enough paid to his age and wisdom, and did not get time to eat. Here a man is not fit for much until past sixty, and is said to die prematurely at sixty-five; he sits down to dinner at 7 P. M., and rises from the table in time to go to bed. America don't suit him. Our venerable visitor found nothing to suit him until he got to the Southern States. He found the people there slow and subdued enough. They respected his gray hairs, and gave him time to eat his dinner.

This literary gentleman is not the only one who is enlightening us just now about America. Another correspondent of the *Pall Mall* is anxious to set his countrymen right about the political parties. The Republican Party, he is kind enough to say, comprises all the honesty, patriotism, culture, and friendliness to England that exists in America. No doubt there may be Republicans who dislike England, but the Democrats all hate her. Whatever there is of decency or philanthropy in America belongs to the Republican Party. The Democrats are composed exclusively of the ignorant and depraved, the roughs, rowdies, and foreigners, led by their priests. The writer is mortified to find that Englishmen consider the Democratic Party in any sense conservative, as he asserts that it has no political principles whatever, and pretends to none. He is also deeply grieved to find that every English paper that favored the Southern cause is now rejoicing at the acquittal of the President, while the Northern papers are the only ones that lament what he considers a great calamity. And this is British opinion on America!

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Two Americans are at this moment very popular in England—Minister REVERDY JOHNSON and Poet LONGFELLOW. I do not see that an ambassador could have been selected so welcome as Mr. JOHNSON will be; and for Mr. LONGFELLOW there has long been a welcome waiting. No poet in England is so much read. TENNYSON has a smaller public. Cambridge has been honored by his acceptance of an LL.D. from her, and Oxford was *desolée* by his not attending the Commemoration and receiving his D. C. L. I wish he could have been there, if only to hear how Oxford undergraduates can cheer a Tory Minister, a Rebel (not British,) or a Poet.

Speaking of Americans, I met a nice pair of them at that lovely water-cure metropolis—great Malvern—a pair of young Bostonians, who had come to Europe last year for a wedding tour, beginning with a seasick fortnight of a honey moon, and to see the Exhibition. A fast year of Paris life naturally sent them to Malvern to recuperate, and when I called on Dr. GULLY, in his green, bowery, flowery paradise, he said: "Here are some Americans you ought to see." So I went to see them, nestled in a love of a villa, inclosed in a love of a garden, and spending no end of cash. I found a young Bostonian, graduate of Harvard, up to everything, but specially interested in railways, with a patented invention in his pocket, which will save millions of money, and make traveling safer. And Madame—agile, bright-eyed, charming, elegant—she brought me all Massachusetts Bay, rocks of Nahant, and all the glittering mountain summits and silver lakes, glancing cascades, the fresh, bright beauties of my native land, until I heard the melodies of the birds in her voice, and saw once more the blue and snowy peak on the far horizon of —— MONADNOCK.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Our Merchant Marine—The Duty of the Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 27th ult., in an article upon "The Merchant Marine," you state: "It is the business of the Shipowners' Association to publish a plain and professional statement of facts—an abstract of the history of our marine as compared with that of other nations," &c. Now Mr. Editor, the abstract of history, such as you propose, would be the work of months, if not years, and is more properly the field of the author than of the merchant. The great majority of the shipowners of the United States are men engaged in active business pursuits, and have neither the time nor inclination to engage in producing the abstract of history which you require. There are but few of us, however, who do not know that, without the interference of Government inspectors or other officials, this country has produced such ships as the *Roscius* and the *Siddons* of the old Collins Line, and the *Andrew Jackson*, *Invincible* and *Young America*, of later date. And that such men as Capts. PALMER, ROGERS, COBB, HOLDRIDGE and NYE, among a host of others, were developed under the American system of mercantile marine, without the intervention of any Board of Examiners, either self-constituted or appointed by Government.

The writer can well remember when Harman-street (now East Broadway) was the favorite residence of such men as are above named, and entire blocks of first-class residences on that street were occupied by them—men combining every requisite of the first-class shipmaster and the first-class gentleman, moving in the best society, not only of this country, but also of Europe—men to whom every American citizen was proud to point as the representatives of the commercial marine of the United States. And these men were developed without the aid of or interference on the part of any Board of Examiners. And at the present day their places have been filled by men in every respect their equals, who have profited by their experiences, and will compare, not only favorably, but with honor, with the shipmasters of any country of the world, without reference to the number of certificates they may hold from Boards of Examiners.

With regard to the construction of the mercantile marine of the United States, it is well known throughout the commercial world that American ships have furnished models for the best constructed vessels of Europe, and have earned a well-founded reputation for speed, safety, cleanliness, comfort and carrying capacity. The spirit of emulation and national pride cause a constant advance in the art of ship-building in the United States; but, if other inducements were necessary, the strict requirements of the underwriters of our Atlantic ports would compel the construction of first-class vessels for the pecuniary safety of the parties interested. How strict these requirements are you can easily ascertain by reference to the *American Lloyds Register*, where full directions for building and equipping vessels may be found.

The various schemes, attempted to be foisted upon the Congress of the United States, are for the most part concocted by parties who have no interest whatever in the mercantile marine, except perhaps to create a wider field of Government patronage through commissions extending from Maine to Alaska, or to introduce some patent life-saving apparatus, force pump, bilge water register, fog whistle, or some other fancied improvement, which the inventor considers the *sine qua non* of perfection, and an entire bill will be introduced for the simple purpose of requiring the adoption of some of these pets, which are considered, by all but those interested in them, to be the veriest of humbugs.

I have now before me a copy of a bill introduced by Mr. ELIOT, a member of the House of Representatives, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce Feb. 12, 1867. If you have the time and patience, and will take the trouble to read it, you will probably see some cause for the opposition of shipowners to the passage of such an act.

I have also before me a copy of a bill introduced by Mr. WASHBURNE, read twice before the House of Representatives, and referred March 31, 1868, the third section of which reads as follows, viz.:

"SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any passenger shall die, after the contract of his embarcation in any vessel, by any cause incident to the voyage, and not being the act of God or the peril of the seas, the master and owner of such vessel, or either of them, and the vessel, shall be liable to the personal representatives of such deceased person, to the full amount of the estimated annual earnings of the person deceased, multiplied by the number of years which by approved tables of mortality she or he had, but for the cause of death, a fair expectation of living, without addition for interest, and without deduction for the estimated cost of living of such person."

Do you wonder that shipowners are not anxious for the passage of such a bill?

But I fear that I am occupying too much of your time and space, and therefore will simply further add that, with the greatest amount of Government intervention, no finer steamships could have been produced than we are now able to exhibit, And any American citizen can refer with pride to the floating palaces of the Hudson and of our Western waters, the noble steamers plying on Long Island Sound, and the magnificent steamships engaged in the trade between this port and San Francisco, or those traversing the Pacific Ocean. The new steamship *Alaska*, now lying at the foot of Canal-street, is a specimen of what can be done without the interference of Government Commissioners.

In conclusion, I will avail myself of a quotation from the second paragraph of your own article, which reads as follows, viz.:

"To saddle the merchant marine with an army of incompetent officials; to embarrass this great enterprise, just struggling into new life after the devastation of neutral pirates, not so much with $400,000 a year fees, which is bad enough, but with unprofessional interference and red tape, is a very formidable objection to the bill." A SHIPOWNER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 1, 1868.

Muzzling Dogs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think it is Mr. BERGH who has justly complained of the practice of muzzling dogs tends to induce rather than prevent hydrophobia in dogs, from the fact that it prevents them from extruding their tongues, over which secretions pass in the form of perspiration.

While dogs delight to bark and especially bite, I for one feel safer when they are muzzled, and the defect which exists is not in the principle of muzzling so much as in the muzzle itself. We are not to muzzle the ox who treadeth out the corn, but the dog who treads upon our corns must be, else he will be dangerous. Make the muzzle of such a shape that the dog can open his mouth and put out his tongue; this is easily done, and there is no reason why it should not be. I haven't any patent muzzle of my own, nor do I know a friend who has, but I offer this suggestion as a friend of society and a friend of the animal, "in point of fact," an *amicus ambo*. EBERT P. WATSON.

Running Railroad Trains on the Right Track.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your editorial of this day on Railways, I beg leave to say that I, in common with most practical railway men, object to the proposition advanced by you, that all trains should keep to the right, and maintain that the European plan of running on the left track is the proper way to run. This system was adopted on the New-Jersey Railroad about fifteen years since, on account of an engine running into and breaking in two a large tree blown down in a storm. It was proved by actual measurement that the tree could have been seen, being daylight, between 1 and 2 P. M., at least 900 feet sooner on the left than on the right-hand track, the curve being to the left in which the train was going.

JERSEY CITY, July 3. JOHN HEADDEN,
Master Mechanic N. J. R. R. and Trans. Co.

Operations in Wheat in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 30.

"What is wheat worth?" is a question which has been anxiously asked in Chicago for several days past. It has received various answers. The question generally refers to the grade technically known as No. 2 Spring, that being the staple quality.

This grade of wheat sold in New-York yesterday at $2 to $2 02 per bushel. The cost of transporting it to New-York from Chicago, including lake and canal freights, tolls, insurance and commissions, is at least 40 cents per bushel. Most of our wheat is sold in the New-York market; judged by this standard it is worth $1 60 per bushel in Chicago, yet it sold in our market yesterday at $2 10 per bushel, or 50 cents higher than the price at which shippers can afford to send it to the seaboard.

The cause of this anomaly is that the wheat market in this city has fallen into the hands of the speculators. Speaking in commercial phrases, "there is a corner on it." A knot of operators conceived the idea a few weeks ago of buying contracts for a million bushels of wheat to be delivered to them on the last day of this month, and of also buying up all the wheat shipped to this city before that time, so that the parties who sold to them would be obliged to buy from the ring the grain which they had agreed to deliver, and of course to pay for it whatever price the ring might think it expedient to name. The scheme has succeeded. The price of wheat has been put up sixty cents above the legitimate figure.

The consequence of many of the speculative sellers will be serious. They will pay dearly for their whistle. The great majority agreed to deliver the wheat at $1 80 to $1 90 per bushel, and are, therefore, required to pay a margin of 20 to 30 cents on every bushel sold for the future delivery. This will average $1,250 on each $5,000 bushels lot sold.

At first sight this would appear to be a great thing for the corner, and the profits will no doubt be large if the scheme be not marred by some untoward development, as they are understood to calculate on an average of 25 cents per bushel on 875,000 bushels, or nearly $220,000. But, in order to secure this margin it was necessary to control about 575,000 bushels in store and arriving during the last half of the month, so as to prevent its falling into the hands of the "shorts." This could only be done by taking the greater portion at an advanced price—say 15 cents per bushel over what it can be sold for after the corner has done its work, and the channels of trade are once more opened. That is a cost of $86,250, which, with commissions, will give a total of $100,000 risked to clear $120,000.

It is worthy of note that No. 1 Spring, which is usually 6 or 7 cents higher than No. 2, was sold far below it during the past few days, the difference yesterday being at one time 10 or 12 cents. No. 1 is not included in the corner, and, it is said, is not accepted by the combination as an equivalent for No. 2.

The corner has not been confined to Chicago operators; it is stated that several Milwaukee gentlemen have been drawn into the maelstrom. It was found necessary to keep up the price of the cereal in the City of Bricks, in order to prevent its shipment hither by the "shorts," and this added another item to the expense account, though a lesser one, as the Milwaukee market is relatively but small. On Saturday it was thought that this end had been gained; the prop was knocked from under and the bottom fell out, when not even the overwhelming harmonies of the Saengerfest could entirely smother the cry of anguish and despair at this, the third bite at the Milwaukee cherry.

While working pecuniary loss to many operators, the "corner" has been of benefit to the farmers, by enabling them to realize higher prices for their grain; and it has not materially increased the cost to the consumer, as none of it has been bought for shipment or milling at these fancy prices. It is believed that the combination has sent some of the wheat eastward, realizing as much as they will be able to do after the "corner" is broken up, and it is said that they were yesterday offering wheat at $1 80 to those who would take it out of the way of the "shorts." The "corner" has been to some extent injurious to the shipping interest, making freights more dull.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Recent State Election—How the Colored Men Voted—Sharp Negroes and Dull Ones.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

VICKSBURG, Friday, June 26, 1868.

We are now passing through the excitement and turmoil of the great election which is to ratify or reject the new Constitution. We are in "the valley of division," and everybody seems to feel that every thing is at stake. The excitement runs high. Parties in Jackson are offering to bet $20,000 on the election, and $1,000 is staked on a majority of 10,000 against the Constitution. If the Constitution is beaten it will be done by the negroes themselves. They have a majority of 17,000 out of 155,000 registered voters. That is the result of the new registration. The whites gained less than 1,000 in that operation. There are 86,000 colored voters registered, and 69,000 whites. Judging from the election for the Convention there will be at least 5,000 white Republican votes; so that if the blacks vote solid, there will be a majority of 27,000 to be overcome by the Democracy. This is the up-hill task which lies before them. Keep this statement for comparison with the certified results of the election.

The Democrats are making the most desperate exertions to defeat the Constitution, and notwithstanding the odds against them they will no doubt manage to narrow down the difference between the two parties. Their last mass meeting of the campaign was a great affair. The whole city turned out, stores were closed, and everybody went to look on, if not to join in the affair. I saw the procession, and had no idea, before, that there were so many bad-looking men in the country. EX-GOV. HUMPHREYS was present and made a speech, which, if made earlier in the canvass, would have been very damaging to his cause. Whether unduly stimulated, or from whatever cause, he made a very poor show as a speaker, and broke down in the midst of his speech, alleging that his voice failed him, though he spoke as loudly at the end as at the beginning. But there was a failure somewhere, though he did not fail to declare that he felt now the same sympathy as ever for the lost cause, and had not changed his views as to the merits of it. He made the issue squarely on negro suffrage, alleging that as the blacks were a majority, to give them the ballot was to make them the power in the State. This, in his estimation, seemed to be the worst thing about it. There were two many of them. He was very bitter on Congress and the Republican Party generally.

He was followed by Col. HOOKER, Attorney-General, who, like Gov. HUMPHREYS, had been removed by Gen. MCDOWELL, and who refused to relinquish their places in obedience to military authority until ejected by force. Apart from his pernicious views he was a very able and effective speaker, and dissected the Constitution with great skill. But, after all, the great point presented in this meeting was not seen from the speakers' stand; it was in the procession. The fire companies and the citizens were generally there, and yet the chief point of interest in the procession was the colored Democratic Club. Very much has been expected of this organization; the great object of the Democracy being to divide the negro vote, and a great ado had been made about its dress and numbers. I counted them as they filed past me, and beside their officers on horseback, there were forty members in all. But it is not expected that all in the procession will vote against their own party. A great pressure was brought to bear on the negroes at this precise point, and many a drayman and porter went into the procession to avoid being turned off, and thus losing their business and support. The policy of dismissing all who voted the Republican ticket was openly and earnestly avowed and urged. Many bend to the storm of threats who do not fail to vote the Republican ticket. In this matter the negroes are very cunning, as they know that they are watched they manage shrewdly "to save their bacon."

One fellow, discharged some three weeks ago, met his old employer who offered him a Democratic ticket, and asked him to vote that.

"Oh, yes," said he, "I'll see that out. That's just the kind. I'll see that out."

His "old boss" thought that he meant that he would see its design carried "out," by voting that ticket. But he said he "meant to see it 'out' of the ballot-box, sure!"

Quite a number of the Democratic Club are known to have voted the Republican ticket. One fellow had just received a Republican ticket (white-backed—the Democratic tickets are white on the back) and put it in his pocket. A Democrat came up and offered him another, and asked him to vote that. "Oh, yes," said he, "I'll vote that kind," and thrust in his pocket with the other, and marched up to the polls and deposited the Republican ticket, for which he had exchanged in his pocket.

The Democrat could not see the trick, and went away boasting of his sable convert to Democracy. But the negro proved his Republican vote by bringing back, after voting, the very Democratic ticket which had been given him.

One negro, finding that Democrats paid for working in their behalf, enlisted in the Club, and hurrahed for Democracy publicly, but privately advised all to vote Republican. He is known to have voted the Republican ticket himself. One who went in to vote handed out his registration certificate and ticket; being examined and approved they were returned to him, and he knew no better than to come away without depositing his vote. He supposed that he voted by handing his ticket to the Registrar. Such ignorance is one of the difficulties to be encountered.

Another handed in his certificate, but had no ticket to vote. The representatives of both parties hastened to accommodate the voter. The Republican being nearest, succeeded in supplying him with "the ticket he wanted," but it was an accident that he did not vote against his own views and privileges. Many of the negroes think so much of voting that they would evidently prefer to vote wrong than not vote at all.

There have been no little violence and intimidation in the interior of the State. In Simpson County it is already decided that there is no election, on this account. A new election will be ordered. A like result will be reached in Scott County, without much doubt. Gen. TARBELL is the chief Registrar there, and is prominent candidate for the United States Senate. He is a man whose statement will be believed. If he shall come in and state at headquarters what violence and intimidation are already known to have been employed, then a new election will be ordered there, no doubt. In Yazoo County, a black man was disposing of Republican tickets. He was ordered to leave, was afterward arrested, and at night let loose and told to go. As he went out of town he was pursued and shot, the shots being heard in town. With his hands tied behind him, his throat was cut and he was thrown into the river, from whence he was afterward taken and buried. The facts have been reported to the Commanding-General, who ordered an investigation. It is probable that a new election will be ordered there also.

In connection with these reports of violence and fraud and intimidation there come to us loud and boastful reports of Democratic successes. The two things go well together. Yesterday they claimed the State by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. To-day they claim it by about 8,000.

They report that in Scott County the Republican candidate for the Legislature voted the Democratic ticket.

I have before cautioned you against believing the first election reports. The vote will probably be a close one, but Republicans do not despair of carrying the State. The result will not be known for several days.

The greatness of the revolution now attempted justifies the earnest endeavors to accomplish, and to resist it.

The one party regard the success of the new Constitution as fatal to their own most cherished hopes and views. The other regard it as their only political salvation.

Prisoners Rescued from the Military in Texas.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* has a letter from Fairfield, under date of June 14, signed "Many Citizens," giving an account of an arrest made by a squad of United States soldiers, under the command of Lieut. H. S. HOWE, of three citizens named W. B. DAVIE, JOHN DUNN and JAMES H. OLIVER, under the guidance of an old freedman named MARK WALKER. Runners were dispatched over the country, and between 100 and 200 armed men were assembled on the road, ahead of the soldiers, for the purpose of demanding a release of the prisoners. A demand was made for them, so that they might be tried by civil law. A refusal to deliver the prisoners to the crowd was returned by the Lieutenant in command, whereupon a second demand was made, which was complied with, and the prisoners turned over to their friends. These arrests were alleged to have been made upon a charge of MARK, the freedman, that these parties and others attempted to kill him some time in April last, and that he escaped with a slight wound. Lieut. HOWE stated that he intended to take the prisoners to Austin, to be tried by civil law. Assurances were given that MARK should not be disturbed in prosecuting before the civil tribunals of the county. The *News* vouches for the respectability and reliability of its correspondent.

The Claflin-Steenbock Suit in Richmond—Decision by the Virginia Supreme Court.

From the Richmond Enquirer & Examiner, July 4.

The case of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., of New-York, *vs.* STEENBOCK, of this city, which has created so much interest in business circles here, New-York and in Baltimore, was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court of Appeals reversing the judgment of the Hustings Court of Richmond. The opinion of the Court was delivered by its President, Judge R. C. L. MONCURE. The following decree in the case was filed: The Court is of opinion that the said Hustings Court did not err in overruling the objection of the plaintiffs to the jurisdiction of the said Court at a monthly term thereof, to hear and decide the motion of the defendants to abate the said attachment, on the ground that the same was issued upon false suggestions and without sufficient cause, as mentioned in the first bill of exceptions.

And the Court is further of opinion that the said Hustings Court did not err in hearing and deciding the said motion without the intervention of a jury, as mentioned in the second bill of exceptions.

But the Court is also of opinion that the said Hustings Court did err in deciding that the said attachment was issued upon false suggestions, and without sufficient cause, and in rendering judgment that the said attachment be abated, as mentioned in the third bill of exceptions.

Therefore it is considered that the said judgment be reversed and annulled, and that the plaintiffs recover against the defendants their costs by them expended in the prosecution of their writ of *supersedeas* aforesaid here. And this Court proceeding to enter such judgment as the said Hustings Court ought to have entered, it further considered that the motion of the defendants to abate the said attachment on the ground that the same was issued upon false pretences and without sufficient cause be overruled, and that the plaintiffs recover from the defendants their costs by them about their defence to the said motion in the said Hustings Court expended. And it is ordered that this cause be remanded to the said Hustings Court for further proceedings to be had therein—which is ordered to be certified to the said Hustings Court.

The Judges differed in opinion upon a point relating to the construction of the Attachment law. Judge MONCURE, who alone delivered the written opinion, thought that when an attachment is issued under the 2d section of the chapter on attachment in the Code, and a motion is made under the 22d section to abate it, on the ground that it was issued on false suggestions, or without sufficient cause, the question for the Court to decide is, whether the affiant, on whose affidavit the attachment was sued out, believed that the defendant was removing his effects, or intended to remove them out of the Commonwealth, as the case may be, and whether he had probable or sufficient cause for so believing, and that if the Court should be satisfied that the affiant did so believe and had probable cause for such belief, the attachment ought not to be abated, even though the Court should be of opinion, upon the evidence before it, that in point of fact the defendant was not removing or did not intend to remove his effects.

The other Judges delivered oral opinions in which they dissented from this view of Judge MONCURE. They seemed substantially to concur to this effect: That where such an attachment is issued and a motion is made to abate it, the question for the decision of the Court is, whether there was in point of fact upon all the evidence before the Court sufficient ground to believe that the defendant was removing or intended to remove his effects as the case might be, and not whether the facts which were known to the affiant afforded sufficient or probable cause for such belief. They, therefore, thought that although the affiant might believe that the defendant was removing his effects and had sufficient facts before him to justify him in that belief, yet it should appear to the Court, upon a full investigation of all the facts, that, in point of fact, the belief was unfounded, the attachment ought to be abated.

Judge RIVES, however, concurred without hesitation with Judge MONCURE in thinking that the judgment in this case ought to be reversed. Judge JOYNES stated that, entertaining the views which he did of the construction of the Attachment law, and considering the weight to which the opinion of the Court below, upon the evidence, was entitled, according to the rules of the Court of Appeals, he felt some doubt whether the judgment in this case should be reversed, but that his impression on that subject was not so clear and decided as to induce him to dissent from the conclusion of the other Judges, who felt no difficulty on the subject.

Judge JOYNES stated that he would file a written opinion.

The Bill to Abolish the Usury Laws of New-Hampshire—Gov. Harriman's Veto.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CONCORD, July 3, 1868.

To the House of Representatives of the State of New-Hampshire:

I have had presented for my signature a bill, entitled "An Act in amendment of section 2, of chapter 213, of the General Statutes, to abolish the Usury laws," which I am constrained to return to the House in which it originated, without my approval. This is the first time, in my official position, that I have had occasion to interpose any action of mine to the legislative will. I do it now with extreme regret, and only because I believe it to be my imperative duty. In my belief, the act is not called for by any public necessity; and, at no other time in the history of our State could it have been so unfortunate as now to enact such a law as this, when the State, the counties and the towns have an aggregate debt of $11,000,000, and are paying an annual interest of $660,000. Under the operation of the proposed law, creditors would demand this money or an increased rate of interest; towns would be compelled to pay that increased rate, and I believe an additional income tax of $200,000 would have to be imposed, annually, upon the tax-ridden people of the State to pay this additional interest. I fail to discover any public demand for this legislation. The great mass of the people of the State are satisfied with the law as it now stands, and desire no change, while the pressure that has been brought to bear in its behalf comes solely from the capitalist and the money-lender.

This bill makes any rate of interest legal that may be agreed upon "in writing"—there being no limit fixed beyond which it will be unlawful to go. Such has never been the law of our State. On the contrary, since our Government was first instituted, the interest to be taxed on money loans has been limited, and laws have been in force "to protect weak or necessitous men from being overreached, defrauded or oppressed." I believe the law will oppress the poor man and put him at the mercy of the rich and the grasping.

It has been said that money, like other articles, should be left to find its own level and value in the market; but the difficulty is that a great portion of the loans made throughout the country are not regulated by any market. Men borrow in secrecy, and contracts and exactions are made that never see the light, where there is no opportunity for any such public bidding as in other matters, or any such established market value. Where there is a fixed limit sanctioned by public sentiment, and expressed in law, money-lenders hesitate to go beyond it, and the poor and necessitous have this strong public sentiment and this law to protect them. It is hardly good argument to say that the law is violated, and *therefore* should be repealed; because if all laws should be repealed which are violated we may proceed at once and sweep from existence the General Statute of the State, from the first to the last chapter.

In the money transactions of large cities there may be some plausibility in the arguments used in support of this bill; but I do not consider them applicable to the situation and condition of the people generally throughout the State of New-Hampshire. It is believed by many that there is a strong present tendency to exempt capital from the burdens of taxation, and to throw those burdens unequally on the middling and poorer classes of society. We all know the power of aggregate wealth. We all know when the hand of capital has drawn tight the cords of its power, how difficult it is to unloose them. The necessities of the people are great, but I do not understand that capital is suffering under any great necessity for new facilities, either on the one hand to allow it to escape taxation, or on the other to help it to a fair and equitable rate of interest. The temporary advance in the price of money, originating in the necessities of the Government, has reached its height, and the tendency of the rate of interest is now downward. If the proposed change in our law implies a different belief, I do not concur in it; or, if it is supposed that the effect of this bill will of itself reduce the price of money, I am no believer in that doctrine. Many fear we are verging to a time when capital will be the Government. I do not fear this, but I believe the time has arrived when great caution should be used in giving increased power to capital, and that the granting to capital of a license to take any terms which the necessitous may feel compelled to offer, or the exorbitant may in secret or public demand, is not called for, but such a license would be inexpedient and ill advised. I therefore return the bill with these, my objections, firmly but candidly and respectfully stated. WALTER HARRIMAN.

Hon. John I. Nicks.

The Elmira *Advertiser* publishes a full statement of the investigation of the charge of defrauding the revenue, brought against State Senator JOHN I. NICKS, and his exoneration from the same, with the official report of the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The *Advertiser* also publishes a letter from Mr. NICKS, in which he says: It is now several months since I have been compelled to bear the burden of this foul conspiracy against my character and reputation; and what I have suffered both in body and mind no man can tell. But during all the time I have never doubted that in the end the truth would prevail. The end has finally come, and my vindication is complete. For the documents which I inclose I ask a careful perusal by my friends and the public, assured that all just men of every party will rejoice at the failure of this base attempt to ruin my good name, and rob me of the hard-earned and legitimate fruits of twenty years' industry. Respectfully yours, JOHN I. NICKS.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Shall Women be Admitted to our Colleges and Universities?

To the President and Trustees of the Cornell University:

GENTLEMEN: At the last meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the trustees of the Cornell University to open that institution to all who may possess the requisite literary qualification without regard to race or sex.

The undersigned, appointed to carry out the intent of the foregoing resolution, beg leave to present to your honorable body the following considerations:

The occasion which calls for this action on our part we consider of the highest importance. A new University is about to be opened. In its establishment, public generosity has been rivaled by private munificence to a degree scarcely paralleled in the history of the world. A fund has been created which places the institution beyond the possibility of failure. In its proposed internal organization it has been equally fortunate. The old stereotyped courses of study have been subjected to a rigid scrutiny, and naught but demonstrated excellencies has been retained. The general plan adopted seems to embody the most enlightened conceptions of the age. From a higher standpoint and with a broader outlook, the graduates of this institution can enter upon investigations, more systematic in operations, and more promising in results than any which have hitherto been attempted.

The question which we wish to present is, whether this noble institution, with its splendid possibilities, is to be closed to one-half of the people of the State and country, without even an inquiry concerning their qualifications for admission, and their capacity for study, or their desire for higher intellectual attainments.

To others we leave the discussion of this question in its general bearings, and shall content ourselves by presenting a few of the most obvious considerations in relation to education.

It is now a universally conceded fact that teachers need a high degree of culture, and a special training for their work. Ignorant teachers aggravate rather than educate. The faults of miseducation are rarely corrected in after-life. Many of the evils of society may be directly traced to false notions imbibed in the schools. Teachers, who know little of science and less of mind, must continually grope and continually blunder. Empiricism usurps the place of science. A dogged adherence to old practices takes the place of intelligent action. Studies are presented at the wrong time and in the wrong manner. Effort and time are wasted in trying to produce impossible results. Ideas are buried in vast piles of words. And the general end attained is the mere aggregation of so-called facts, instead of the systematic unfolding of the mental powers.

With incompetent teachers in our schools, the great mass of the people will always remain in a state of comparative ignorance. They will fail to perceive the harmony and the simplicity of the truths which pervade all science. They will not appreciate the results of logical investigations, and hence will fall into the extremes of credulity on the one hand, or obstinately cling to old habits, no matter how absurd, on the other. They become the convenient tools of designing men, who think more clearly than themselves. Their minds are distorted, the knowledge gained is patchwork, and the discipline secured is greatly disproportioned to the effort made in securing it!

The only radical remedy for these evils will be found in a philosophical system of public education administered by intelligent teachers. Indeed, to make civilization a success, our whole system of education must be placed upon a scientific basis. It is not enough that a few of our higher institutions are thorough and practical; the same principles must obtain in every grade, from the Primary School to the University. All schools need intelligent teachers, specially trained for their work; and the work demands the highest culture which the age can give.

Should cultivated teachers be employed in the advanced seminaries alone, these schools can never reach a high state of excellence, because a large portion of their time must be devoted to correcting the erroneous teachings of the schools below; and the great mass of community who receive no education except that of the common schools, will be deprived entirely of systematic instruction. But, on the other hand, should the primary schools be supplied with teachers, intelligent, both in regard to general principles of mental development and to methods of teaching, they will become the inexhaustible sources from which the higher institutions can derive their support, and all the parts of our educational system will then mutually help and sustain each other.

One of the most beneficent results which may be expected from the establishment of the Cornell University is the opportunity afforded for teachers to obtain this superior culture. Even though no special attention should be given to normal training, the general system established, the methods pursued and the results attained, in themselves, will go far toward giving teachers correct professional views. The very atmosphere of the institution will be pervaded by the idea that philosophic culture can be produced only by the scientific application of knowledge. To our profession the Cornell University will be a great and permanent blessing, and through our profession, its influence will extend downward and outward until it pervades every section of the State.

But the great mass of the teachers of our Public Schools are women. To-day, primary education is entirely in their hands. In the cities, among teachers, the proportion of women to men is more than ten to one, and, in the country, it is but little less. This disproportion is increasing yearly, and the time, evidently, is not far distant, when women will practically monopolize this great department of human activity. Of their spirit, their devotion, and their fitness for this vocation we will not speak, but will confine ourselves to the simple statement, that education, being in their hands, will be true or false in principle, systematic or aimless in method, progressive or retrogressive in spirit, and noble or ignoble in results, just in proportion to their intelligence, their culture and their professional training.

In the name of the teachers of the State, we ask you to open the doors of the Cornell University to these women. We ask it in the name of the women themselves, who are demanding greater educational privileges to better fit them for their high and noble calling. We ask it in the interests of education, as every grade of school must feel the vitalizing influence which will come from the superior culture of Primary Teachers. We ask it in the name of the liberal and progressive tendencies of the age, which unmistakably demand the abolishment of all merely conventional restrictions upon human advancement. Finally, we ask it in the name of the rising generation, who have a most profound interest in your decision.

JAMES JOHONNOT,
J. H. FRENCH,
D. H. CRUTTENDEN, } Committee.

The Ashburn Murder Trial—Two of the Accused Turn State's Evidence.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., 2d inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, gives a report of the second day's proceedings in the trial before a Military Commission of the persons arrested in Columbus on the charge of being members of the band of masked persons who, on the night of March 30, murdered Hon. GEORGE W. ASHBURN in Columbus. We quote as follows:

"On Tuesday Sergt. CHARLES MARSHALL, of the United States Army, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, was called. This was one of the persons arrested for the murder, and who has since made a full confession. He had not answered a dozen questions when a visible sensation overspread the Court, counsel and spectators. In the clearest and most direct manner he went on to tell how he was first approached upon the subject of killing ASHBURN by Dr. KIRKOCEY, about three weeks before the murder; how he had been associating with the Democrats about Columbus, and made to believe that the death of ASHBURN was necessary; how KIRKOCEY, a few days before the affair, informed him that a party was made up to do the killing, and told him to be ready; how a mask was sent him the night of the murder, with a note, telling him to meet the rest at midnight; how he went to a vacant lot near ASHBURN's house, meeting KIRKOCEY, HENNESS, HUDSON, DAKE, BARBER, BEDELL, MALONE, and others; how they then proceeded to the house, broke in the doors, and massacred poor ASHBURN, as is already so well known. The witness stated distinctly that, although he had mingled intimately with the citizens of Columbus for a year, and especially the Democrats, he knew no cause for their animosity against ASHBURN, except his offensive politics.

A. H. STEPHENS cross-examined the witness, but failed to shake his testimony in a single particular; indeed, he rather strengthened it, as it was shown that the witness had previously engaged in a personal quarrel with ASHBURN and had threatened to kill the latter if no one else did. The examination of MARSHALL occupied the whole of Tuesday. On Wednesday, the cross-examination was resumed and conducted as ably as might be expected by Mr. STEPHENS, but after carefully examining the questions and answers it is difficult to see that the slightest impression was made. A strong effort was made to show that the witness had been improperly influenced to testify as he did, but it revealed only the fact that MANNOR H. C. WHITLEY, the detective, who has efficiently worked up the case, promised MARSHALL protection if he would confess. At the same time, according to the witness, WHITLEY expressly charged him not to implicate any innocent person.

The next witness examined was GEORGE F. BETTS. He was a citizen of Columbus and raised there. He also was one of the party that killed ASHBURN, and had also made a full confession. He gave as his reason for assisting to kill ASHBURN, that he thought the immediate inducement was fifty or a hundred he was a tyrant, and ought to be put out of the way, but dollars offered him by KIRKOCEY. In BETTS' case, as in MARSHALL's, the cross-examination failed to shake the testimony.

ALEX. GORDON BENNETT was next called to the stand. This is the man who stood behind the door of the room in which ASHBURN was killed, and saw the whole transaction. He related all the circumstances of the murder with much minuteness, and identified DUKE and BARBER certainly, and HUDSON less certainly. He said he gave different testimony at the Coroner's inquest, because he knew the Kuklux would surely kill him if he told the truth. BENNETT's testimony was very interesting, and occupied the entire day. HANNAH FLOURNEY, the colored woman who kept the house where ASHBURN boarded, and AMANDA PATTERSON, the white girl who lived there, will be examined to-morrow. Both were present at the murder."

NOBLE ACT BY A CRIPPLE.—While a large number of emigrants were taking passage on a train in the old passenger depot, Friday morning, a child, being hastily conducted toward the train by its mother, fell through a hole in the floor into the lake where the water was about ten feet deep, went under the water twice, and would have perished if Mr. JOHN D. JONES, an employe of the Cleveland and Columbus Road, had not followed through the same aperture and rescued it from the water. Mr. JONES has but one arm, and part of one foot is also gone. Both were lost in the service of the Company.—*Cleveland Herald, July 4.*

Reunion of Yale Graduates in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 3.

On Wednesday evening the graduates of Yale College residing in this city upon the invitation of ALBERT TODD, Esq, President of the Yale Club, met at his residence on Compton Hill. There were present some twenty gentlemen, among whom were a number eminent in the various professional callings. An informal meeting was held on the beautiful grounds connected with Mr. TODD's residence. Humorous speeches, in which frequent allusions were made to the events and experiences of college days were made by Mr. TODD, Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, Dr. JOHN B. MCDOWELL, Rev. JOHN MONTEITH, Col. JOHN W. NOBLE, Prof. WM. EWING and others. Many of the old college songs were sung in a strain so full of glee that one could have hardly distinguished this company of staid graduates from a gathering of "boisterous sophomores" or "jolly juniors" under the noble elms of Yale.

One of the number writes us thus: "Present with us were the representatives of the older college days men of 1823, who were there when President DAY was a young man and the elder SILLIMAN was hardly known. There were fledglings of the class of 1867, with all the enthusiasm of young graduates. We had on hand a certain B. GRATZ BROWN, who could be distinguished from the other Browns in the roll of college graduates, a member of the class of 1847. This gentleman being called for, made some very happy remarks. Dr. MCDOWELL, (not sawbones,) although 'unaccustomed to speaking in public,' upon repeated and vociferous calls for the 'cow story,' proceeded in his own amusing vein to rehearse the manner in which that quadruped 'entered' college and succeeded in taking a 'high stand.' Gen. JOHN W. NOBLE, of the class of 1852, the scourge of dishonest distillers, was present, but remained a quiet listener. Other gentlemen, well known in business and professional life, were there. One very pleasant feature of the occasion was a playful, off-hand speech from President TODD, full of humor and pleasant fancies. After spending an hour or more in speeches, songs and stories, we adjourned to the house, where a sumptuous repast, prepared under the supervision of Mrs. TODD, our graceful hostess, awaited us. Here was something more substantial than a feast of reason or a flow of soul. After supplying the "creature," under the direction of Chorister GOODMAN of 1867, we sang college songs till the 'wee sma' hours' began to creep on and put a period to our attic night. Those who were present will doubtless testify that they left the scene feeling as though for an hour or so they had lived over again the former days of enthusiasm and high endeavor, and vast and glorious possibilities, now passed away forever."

Matters at Yale College.

Prof. MARSH has established a very valuable and promising nucleus for a special Museum of Archæology and Ethnology in the new Art Building of Yale College. It has for its main object the formation of collections illustrating what is known of the aboriginal races of North and South America, both in prehistoric time and during their subsequent progress toward civilization; and also, so far as may be necessary for comparison, of collections relating to the primitive races of other countries. The facilities for collecting specimens relating to the early races of America are every year rapidly diminishing, and it is earnestly hoped that all friends of the College will lose no opportunity of securing for this new Museum objects of interest bearing upon the important branch of science it is designed to illustrate.

The *College Courant* proposes, on Commencement Week, to publish a married record of Yale graduates, as a sort of counterpoise to the melancholy list of deaths. The Spade and Grave Society is regarded as defunct, only three Seniors having accepted elections to it this year.

Hon. NATHANIEL HOLMES, of St. Louis, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for reelection as one of the Supreme Judges of Missouri, "for private reasons wholly unconnected with the canvass." He has lately been appointed Royall Professor of Law in the Cambridge, Mass., Law School.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Alleged Murder.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WILDE, a native of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, aged about 39 years, was yesterday at the bar of the Jefferson Market Police Court, accused by Mrs. ELIZABETH CANTON of causing the death of her husband JAMES, aged about 35 years. The prisoner and deceased resided in the rear tenement house, No. 228 West Twenty-ninth-street, the prisoner occupying apartments on the third, and the deceased on the second floor. The prisoner is a native of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, and was brought up to the profession of engineer. He has been for some months employed as carman by the firm of WEST, BRADLE & CAREY, hoop skirt manufacturers. In his statement of the causes of the tragedy, he says that on New Year's day the first trouble occurred between himself and the deceased, and that on subsequent occasions it was usual for the deceased and his friends to annoy him while going up to his rooms by using expressions such as "There goes the pot-gutted Johnny Bull." About a week ago he mentions that the deceased held his (the prisoner's) wife by the hand while Mrs. CANTON struck her with a pail. On asking the deceased why he had treated his wife in the manner above stated the prisoner says that he got no satisfactory explanation. At the time of the alleged murder the deceased had just come home from Staten Island, where he had been spending the day with his wife and family, and was going up the stairs when a scuffle ensued between him and the prisoner, which resulted in the prisoner falling heavily upon him while prostrate, and prisoner's knee falling on his breast. The prisoner says that he was attacked by the deceased and four male friends, who dragged him in to the room of the deceased, where the scuffle ensued. The deceased lived until yesterday morning. On hearing the statement of Mrs. CANTON, Justice DODGE ordered the prisoner to be remanded to the Twenty-ninth-street Station House to await the action of the Coroner.

Coney Island Thieves.

ROBERT COLLINS, GEORGE KINNEY and THOS. LEARY were arraigned before Alderman COMAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, by Sergt. MACKELLAN, of the Forty-eighth (Brooklyn) Precinct, and Officers HAGGERTY and HEIDELBERG, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of assault and attempted robbery. Sergt. MACKELLAN stated that the prisoners had been arrested on board the Coney Island steamer *Allison*, on Sunday, and he made a complaint against COLLINS for assaulting an unknown man with the intention of stealing a valuable breastpin from his shirt bosom. Officer HAGGERTY made a supplementary complaint against COLLINS, accusing him of having attempted to steal a watch and chain from one of the passengers on the steamer. KINNEY and LEARY were charged with being accomplices of COLLINS. The acting Magistrate committed COLLINS for trial on both charges, in default of $1,000 bail. The other prisoners were required to furnish bail for future good behavior. There were several other rough characters on board the steamer, who endeavored to provoke a row for the purpose of plunder.... On Sunday afternoon a number of delegates to the Democratic Convention from St. Louis took a trip to Coney Island on board the steamer *Norwalk*, and as the party stepped on the little wharf on the island, WM. S. WATSON, one of the delegates, felt a tug at his pocket and saw DANIEL WEBSTER with his watch and chain in his hands. The thief was seized and severely beaten, and would have been thrown into the Bay had not Officer MOORE, of the Eighth Precinct, interfered and arrested WEBSTER. The prisoner was arraigned before Alderman COMAN and temporarily remanded, as the offence had been committed in Kings County.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at noon yesterday, pursuant to law, making it obligatory upon the Board to meet on the first Monday in July in each year, at noon, to receive the annual assessment rolls for the year, or a value of the real and personal estate of the county. The following is the statement as submitted to the Board, and after being referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, the Board adjourned.

The following is the statement:

Real estate for 1868	$623,236,555
Personal estate for 1867	285,199,772
Total valuation for 1868	$908,436,327
Total valuation in 1867	836,669,813
Increase in 1868	$76,766,514

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S CASES.—The naked body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the North River, near Barclay-street, and sent to the Morgue.... PATRICK QUILL, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, and a resident of Hoboken, was prostrated by the heat on Sunday, in Lawrence-street, and died yesterday morning, at his brother's residence.... An unknown man, about 40 years of age, was overcome by the heat in Front-street, near Jackson, and was taken to the Thirteenth Ward Police Station, where he was attended by Dr. BLIVIN, Police Surgeon, death ensuing a few minutes after.... BRIDGET DUNN was found sick in the hallway of No. 410 Cherry-street, and died while being conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

REDISTRICTING THE WARDS.—Both branches of the Common Council having adopted resolutions to increase the election districts in the following wards, the papers are now before the Mayor for his approval: Sixth Ward increased from ten to eleven election districts; Tenth Ward from eight to twelve; Fourteenth Ward from ten to eleven; Seventeenth Ward from twenty-four to thirty-five; Eighteenth Ward from twenty to twenty-four; Nineteenth Ward from seventeen to thirty-one; Twentieth Ward from twenty-two to twenty-nine; Twenty-first Ward from fourteen to nineteen. Total, from 115 to 161 election districts.

THEFT BY A SCAVENGER.—WILLIAM GILLIGAN, the driver of a dirt cart, aged 24 years, was yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing $42 58 from the room of Mr. PATRICK BURKE, at No. 418 East Fourteenth-street. On the afternoon of the 4th, the prisoner was seen coming out of the complainant's room in his absence, and at the same time withdrawing a key from the room door. He was committed in default of $500 bail to await General Sessions trial.

THE MASTER MASONS.—A meeting of the master masons was held at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday. Little had been done by the Special Committee since Friday. Mr. SCHOEFFLER, of No. 136 Second-street, stated that fourteen out of twenty society men had resumed work. Remarks were made by several members present, after which the meeting adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The Board did not meet yesterday afternoon, a quorum not appearing at roll-call, and the clerk declared the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE AMONG THE SHANTIES.—A fire broke out yesterday about 1 o'clock among some frame houses at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Concord-street. The fire began in the hayloft of the stable occupied by Mr. JOSEPH GARLAND, butcher. The flames spread rapidly, and did some damage to Mr. GARLAND's residence. The damage to both buildings amounted to about $100; no insurance. The two frame buildings occupied by J. C. STAHLNECHT as an ice-cream factory, were burned down. The damage sustained by Mr. STAHLNECHT was about $300, upon which there is $100 insurance in the Etna Company of Hartford. Two frame houses belonging to Mr. JESSE M. FOLK were slightly damaged on the roof. Loss about $100, on which there is full insurance.

A LIGHTNING FREAK.—On Friday afternoon, during the thunder-storm, the flagstaff of Johnson's Hotel, Coney Island, was struck and shattered by the lightning. The electric fluid then found its way down one of the tall wooden colums which support the front balconies, splitting it to the base. It then made its way through the hall into the barroom, in the rear of the house, making its black mark along the floor, and leaped out of the open window without hurting anybody, or making other parting salutation.

GROWTH OF BROOKLYN.—From the City Assessors we learn that in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn there have been more houses built during the present year than were built in the entire City of New-York last year. All the other outer wards of the City of Brooklyn are making wonderful progress in the same direction.

CITY MORTALITY.—The decrease in the mortality of the City of Brooklyn for the past week is most encouraging. The total number of deaths was 122, being 14 less than the number reported for the previous week. Of the whole number 41 were children under 10 years of age.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUSPICIOUS OCCURRENCE.—On the morning of the 4th of July, a man who gave his name as HENRY VOGT, came from the direction of Jersey City to the livery stables of Mr. ELIAS S. ASHLEY, Hudson City, and there engaged a carriage to take him to the nearest station on the Erie Railway. On being told that Pavonia was the nearest, he refused to go there, stating that as he had some money he was afraid of being robbed. He was then told that the next station was ten miles off. To this place Mr. VOGT said he would prefer to be driven, and paid $10 for the carriage; but his impatience to be away was such that he started on afoot while the vehicle was being got ready. This aroused the suspicions of Mr. ASHLEY, who gave such information as led to the arrest of VOGT. The prisoner says he is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and refers to parties there by whom he is acquainted. In his possession was found $400 and a gold watch. He was detained until his friends could be heard from.

OVERCROWDING.—In Hoboken Jail there are only three cells, the dimensions of each of which, are 3½ by 8 feet. On some occasions the cells are crammed with unfortunates. Such was the case on Saturday night when, between the hours of 4 and 9 P. M., no less than fifty persons were arrested and imprisoned for various offences. Judge POPE, believing that the lives of the prisoners were in danger, and fearing that something might happen, as atrocious as that which occurred in the famous black hole of Calcutta, opened court as soon as possible, and in consequence of the exigencies of the moment, discharged some of the prisoners, and allowed out on bail others who ought to have been punished. The Hoboken cells are most miserable holes, and the Common Council of the City are generally censured by the public for allowing prisoners to be confined in such a filthy and narrow place.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A man named THOS. MCKERNAN, residing in Flatbush, L. I., entered a West Hoboken car on Sunday evening and paid the conductor a $2 bill, out of which his fare was to be taken. The change was duly given. Subsequently the conductor demanded the fare a second time, through mistake. MCKERNAN refused, and an altercation was the result. The driver, FITZ KLEIM, entered the car during the struggle, having in his hand an iron hook, with which he felled the passenger senseless to the car flooring, inflicting a severe wound. For this offence he was brought before Judge POPE at Hoboken yesterday, and committed for trial, but allowed out on bail in the interim. Four of the car passengers volunteered to give testimony against the driver.

SUN-STRUCK.—About 9 o'clock Sunday night an unknown one-armed man, about 45 years of age, was found lying insensible in Newark-avenue. He was conveyed to the Police Station, where he died about 11 o'clock, supposed to be from sun-stroke. The deceased was dressed in dark clothes, and was apparently a person in indigent circumstances. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest on the body to-morrow night.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No calendar will be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Judge McCunn will leave for Europe on Wednesday. All orders for settlement must be presented to him on Tuesday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1393	Wilson vs. Kennedy.	1726	Brittany vs. Hasti.
1547	Jacob vs. Welp.	1737	Norris vs. Johnston.
1734	Ellinger vs. Brush.	1739	Dunn vs. Johnston.
1735	Scrivener vs. Febel.	1761	Secor vs. Porcht.
1633	McKay vs. Roberst.	1743	Behrens vs. Fink.
1757	Lehmarer vs. Alisbry.	1744	Hall vs. Lighthill.
1759	Appel vs. Dilger.	1741	McIntosh vs. Schipinser.
1760	McDermott vs. Ousick.	1747	Mayer vs. Sarver.
1762	Fowler vs. Sager.	1749	West vs. Brown.
1768	Baylies vs. Storekin.		
—	Hewitt vs. Blossom.		

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

Before Judge McCunn.

ANOTHER DIVORCE GRANTED.

M. H. Rugg vs. Emma Rugg.—The parties to this action were married in 1864, at New-Rochelle, and lived happily as husband and wife until 1866, when rumors began to be circulated about the defendant. It was reported that she was not a true and virtuous wife. Unfortunately, the reports, as appears from the testimony, were too true. When the husband could no longer believe his wife, or stem the current of public opinion which had set against her, he commenced legal proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining the truth. Upon the trial before the referee, to whom the case was referred, it appeared in evidence that the defendant had been guilty of violating the marriage vow, first with a man named Perkins, at the Westchester House, then at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, and again at a private house in this City. On the report of the referee, and on motion of A. H. Reavey, counsel for the plaintiff, Judge McCunn to-day gave to the husband an absolute divorce, on the ground of the wife's adultery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 6.

By Judge Clerke.

Rose vs. Terry et al.; judgment signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

By Judge McCunn.

James H. Beattie vs. The New-York Medical College for Women; motion to open default granted on payment of costs of term and costs of motion, and the case referred to Andrew J. Smith, Esq.

Thomas A. Howell vs. Charles Schnepel; motion for Receiver granted; James M. Sweeney appointed.

Alphonse Bernstein vs. Louisa Bernstein; no change of the order.

Julius Klanrke vs. Robert Silverberg; motion to commit granted.

Theodore Gardner vs. Joseph B. Stewart; this order is so far modified as to allow costs to abide the event.

John B. James vs. J. H. Henry; motion to examine granted.

Louis Bamberger vs. Wm. Rothman; case settled.

Henry T. Bomertzo vs. The East River National Bank; motion to examine granted.

Dora Kelly vs. John P. Jorolemon; judgment for plaintiff granted.

John McCartney vs. David Colden Mundy, &c.; motion granted.

Joseph Bowes vs. Thomas Hamilton; motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Livingston Satterlee vs. Ulric DeComa; motion for commitment granted.

Lorenzo Severine vs. John H. Trenor; motion to strike out answer granted with $10 costs.

Thomas J. Halligan vs. Samuel Shupter; motion denied.

NOTICE.—The orders in the above cases must be sent to Judge McCUNN for his approval, on Tuesday, July 7, 1868, without fail.

JAMES M. SWEENEY,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

By Judge Barrett.

Merchant vs. The Union Navigation Company; motion granted conditionally.

Bolling vs. Bayne; default opened upon payment of $10 costs of the term when the inquest was taken, the disbursements thereon, and $10 costs of opposing this motion.

Ferdinand Schebe vs. Barbara Schebe; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Ludwig vs. Minot; motion denied with $10 costs.

Jones vs. Naylor; motion for injunction denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Bachman vs. Perley; motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs, upon defendant stipulating not to sue.

Englehart vs. The Mayor of New-York, &c.; judgment for the plaintiff for the amount of damages assessed and fixed upon the trial.

Donohue vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for the plaintiff for the amount of damages assessed and fixed upon the trial.

Horn vs. Griffiths; the books must be produced.

Brett vs. Day; the sureties are approved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The July term of this Court was opened yesterday morning by Judge RUSSEL. In consequence of the failure of the requisite number of Grand Jurors summoned to attend to respond to the call of their names, the matter of impaneling was postponed until this morning.

There were no trials by jury, the convictions all ensuing under pleas of "guilty" offered by the accused, as follows: Andrew N. Rose, a lad 17 years of age, pleaded guilty of obtaining $294 49 worth of hosiery from Messrs. Gashene, Emery & Co., No. 48 Walker-street, by false pretences. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

James Campbell admitted that he stole $800 worth of jewelry from one Mary Ann Archer, of No. 179 Greenwich-street. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Thos. O'Brien pleaded guilty of stealing a quantity of white leadand paint, worth $55, from Theophilus Bloomer, of No. 239 West Twenty-third-street, on the 4th ult. He was sentenced to serve three months in the Penitentiary.

Geo. A. S. Young was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for stealing $1,000 worth of hosiery from the store of his employer, Mr. James Dunn., of No. 304 Canal-street.

Etting Housen, a German shoemaker, pleaded guilty of cutting John Hayes, of No. 123 Forsyth-street, in the leg with a shoe-knife, on the occasion of a recent quarrel between the two. There were mitigating circumstances in the case and sentence was accordingly suspended and the prisoner set free.

The Court was then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 6, 1868.

$500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110¼	55	Am. Ex. Co.	47
250,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111⅛	100	West. U. Tel.	34¼
50,000	do.....b3	111¼	100	do	34
125,000	do.....s3	111⅛	100	do	34¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New	108⅜	400	Pacific Mail	97¾
2,000	do.....c	108⅜	100	do.....s10	97⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108¼	300	do.....s3	97
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s	106⅞	200	do	97⅛
200,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.....s3	107	300	do.....c	97⅜
200,000	do.....s10	107	200	Boston W. P.	17
2,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94½	40	U. S. Ex. Co.	47⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	72	95	Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]
2,000	do	72⅛	400	N. Y. Cen.	135⅜
20,000	do	72⅛	25	do	134¾
22,000	do	72	50	Erie R.	[illegible]
10,000	do	72¼	50	Erie R. Pf.	75½
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	71¼	300	Hudson R.	139⅛
15,000	do	71½	11	Ill. Cen	158¼
5,000	do	70¾	100	do	157⅞
20,000	do. 2d call.....s10	70⅞	100	do	158
5,000	do	70½	120	do.....2d call	158⅛
10,000	do	70⅞	72	Mich. S. & N. I.	91¼
10,000	Vir. St. 6's..x-c.	59	43	Chic. & R. I.	105⅞
1,000	Virginia 6s. New	57½	100	do.....bet. call	105½
10,000	do	57	300	Chi. & N. W.	79⅞
14,000	N. C. St 6s. new.	76½	40	do	79
10,000	do.....bet. call	76	100	do	79⅛
18,000	N. C. St. 6s., x-c., bet. call	77⅛	500	do	79⅜
18,000	do	77⅛	340	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
74,000	Missouri St. 6s.	91½	100	do.....b30	82½
26,000	do	91⅝	100	do	81⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	95	400	do	81¾
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	92	100	do	81⅝
2,000	W. U. Tel. 7s. bds.	87	6	Cl. & Tol	103¾
19	Am. Ex. Bank	121½	100	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	100½
10	Cent. National	105½	30	Mil. & P. d. C. 1st P.	105½
5	Met. Bank	126	200	M. & St. P.	65⅞
20	Adams Ex	53¼	400	do	65⅝
100	Cum. Coal.....Pf	34½	100	do	66
100	Union Nav. Co., s10, bet. cal	27	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78¼
100	do	27	300	do	71⅝
100	Canton Co	48¼	100	do	78⅜
100	do.....b60	49	100	Tol. W. & W.	48⅝
100	do	48⅝	300	do	48⅛
			100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	109⅛
			300	do	109⅜
			15	do	109⅛
			400	O. & Miss. R.....b30	30
			100	H. & St. J.	86
			25	New-Jersey C R.	124
			99	M. & P. D. C. 2d Pf.	99
			30	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	90

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	113	1,000	N. Car. 6s. new.	75⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113⅛	1,000	Missouri 6s	91
50,000	do.....b3	113⅛	10,000	do	91¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	110⅜	5,000	Cal. 7s	129½
500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	108⅜	100	Cum. Coal Pf. bet. call	35
1,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	111⅛	200	Pacific M., bet. call	98
9,000	do	111⅛	200	do.....b30	98
14,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	108⅜	7	Amer. Ex	46
3,000	do	108⅜	100	U. S. Ex.....b30	47⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s R.	107	500	Erie R.	70½
242,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107⅛	100	Erie R. P.	75
100,000	do	107	10	Mich. Cen. R.	117½
110,000	do.....s30	107	100	do	117⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	70¼	700	M. S. & N. I.	91¼
70,000	do	70¼	200	Clev. & Tol.	103
10,000	do	69⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	78½
50,000	do.....s30	69⅞	1500	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	82½
5,000	do	69⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	106¼
1,000	N. Car 6s.....x-c	76⅛	25	do	106⅜
			100	Mil. & St. P.	66
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅞
			300	do	78⅜
			200	Tol. W. & W.	48⅛
			100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	U. S. Ex	47	1500	Chi. R. I. & P.	106⅛
200	Pacific Mail	98⅛	400	do.....c	106
200	do	98⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. ex-d.c	87
50	do	98⅛	800	C. & N. W. R.	79
200	do	98⅛	900	do	79⅜
300	do	98⅛	200	do.....b10	79⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	1200	do	79⅛
800	do	135	200	do.....b10	79⅛
300	Erie R.	70⅞	400	do.....c	79⅜
200	do.....c	70⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b10	81¼
200	do.....b30	71	200	do.....c	82⅜
1200	do	71	800	do	82½
100	do.....b10	71	200	do.....b10	82⅛
1100	Reading R., ex-d.c	97⅜	300	do	82
100	Ohio & M. R.	30	100	Bost., Hart. & E.	15
230	M. S. & N. I.	91⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$17,000	Tenn. 6s. new	71	100	Mich. Cen	117⅝
80	Amer. Ex	46¼	400	Cleve. & Pitts. ex-d	87¼
100	U. S. Ex	47⅜	200	do	87½
100	do	47⅜	200	Tol. W. & W	48½
100	Quicksilver	22	200	M. S. & N. I	91⅞
50	Pac. Mail	98¼	200	do	91
100	do	98	100	do	90⅞
500	Mer. U. Ex	25	300	do	90⅝
400	Adams Ex	52⅝	100	do.....c	90⅝
100	West. U. Tel	34⅜	400	Clev. & Tol	103¼
400	N. Y. Cen	135	400	Chi. R. I. & P	106⅛
500	Erie R.	70⅜	800	do	106⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	139	100	do.....b10	106⅜
100	Reading R.....c	96⅜	100	do.....b30	106⅜
200	do	96½	100	do.....s5	106¼
200	do	96⅝	1200	Chi. & N. W.	78⅜
100	do	96	400	do	78⅝
100	Mil. & St. P.	66	600	do	78½
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	79	200	do.....c	78⅝
200	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	109¼	600	Ch. & N. W. Pf	81⅝
100	Ohio & M. R.	29⅞	200	do.....b3	81⅞
400	do	29⅝	100	do	81⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	69¼	200	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	108¾
10,000	do.....s15	69⅝	100	O. & M. R.	29⅞
25	Amer. Ex	46½	100	M. S. & N. I.	91⅛
100	U. S. Ex	47¼	100	C. & Pitts. ex-d. b10	87⅜
200	Quicksilver	22	1200	C., R. I. & P.	106⅝
100	do.....b3	22	800	do	106⅝
200	Pacific Mail	98¼	500	do.....b3	106⅝
100	W. U. Tel	34½	100	do.....s10	106¼
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	134½	300	Chi. & N. W.	78
400	Reading R.	95⅞	200	do	77⅞
200	do.....s10	95⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
400	do	96	200	do	81⅝
800	do	96¼	600	do	81⅜
100	Adams Ex	53	400	do.....s10	81⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79			

MONDAY, July 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. higher than on Friday last, before the Fourth of July Holidays. The Gold Room was disposed to firmness through the day, and most of the sales were at 140⅛ ₩ cent. The Gold for cash delivery was easy, and the buyers on speculation paid 3 ₩ cent. per annum to carry over their balances. The *Bulls* in Gold rely upon the continued export demand, and the extreme rates for Foreign Exchange and also upon the political situation in reference to the pending Democratic Convention. The last named cause for the higher price of Gold, we apprehend, will prove a broken reed to these speculators. The mere resolves of a political or party Convention, acknowledged at present to be in a minority, if not a hopeless minority of the people, in regard to the Public Debt and the Currency or the National Faith as pledged to the integrity of both, will amount to little or nothing in the markets for Gold and the Public Funds. If the financial plank of the Tammany Hall Convention now in session should amount to the actual repudiation of the United States Public War Debt of 1861-1865, it would scarcely be a three days' wonder on the Stock Exchange; so decided would be the popular confidence that no such party could possibly win even the Presidency, much less the control of Congress on this important question.

The Public Funds were very dull to-day. The prices for the various 5-20s were somewhat irregular. The old 1862s and 1865s firm; the 1867s were weaker than on Friday. The 5 ₩ cents 10-40s were firm and in request, and some heavy sales were made at 107@107⅛ ₩ cent. The transactions in this class of Bonds amount to nearly a million of dollars. The sales of the new 5-20s of 1867 were not large, at the weaker price made since Friday.

On the Stock Exchange, the Border State Bonds were again very animated, the chief contest between the *Bull* and *Bear* speculators being on Tennessee. The old Bonds sold at the first regular Board up to 72⅞@73, and the new Bonds at 71@70⅛. At the 10 o'clock Open Board of Brokers the new Bonds sold at 71 ₩ cent., but at the 2:30 P. M., regular Board they were pressed at 70@70⅛@69⅞@69⅞ cash, and 69⅛, seller's option to deliver in 30 days. The North Carolinas, Virginias and Missouris were comparatively steady at Friday's prices. The Railway Bonds were generally quiet, and the bidding steady. The Railway Share market was firmer on the Northwest Stocks and Rock Island, and steady on the other Western and New-York Roads. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail fell off to 99@98@97⅞@98 ₩ cent.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night last, when the Exchange Boards adjourned over Independence Day. The Gold Room closed steady at 140⅛@140¼. The Foreign Exchanges 110⅛@110⅜ for sixty-day Bills on London, and 110⅜@110⅝ ₩ cent. for short sight. The California steamer delivered this morning $850,000 in Gold and Silver Bullion, which will go forward to London and Paris by the steamers of the present week.

	Fri.	Mon.		Fri.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	107	107⅛	Virginia 6s	59⅛	59
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¼	113⅛	Missouri	91⅛	91¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109	108⅞	Northwest	77⅝	78
N. Y. Central	134¾	134⅜	N. West Pref	80⅛	82
Erie	70⅛	70⅞	Rock Island	105⅞	106⅛
Hudson	139⅛	139⅛	Fort Wayne	109⅛	109
Reading	97⅛	97⅜	W. C. Telegraph	34⅞	34¼
Mich. Southern	91⅛	91⅛	St. Paul Pref	78⅝	78⅞
Ohio and Miss	30	29⅞	St. Paul Com	64	66⅛
Pittsburgh	87	87¼	Pacific Mail	99	98⅛
Toledo	103	103⅛	American Gold	140⅝	140⅛
Tenn 6s. new	71	69⅛	Bills on London	110⅝	110⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg. '81	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜
5-20 & 1,000, 1881	112⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅜	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜	7 3-10 2d series	108⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108⅝	7 3-10 3d series	108⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Rer B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	93
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	92¼
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal, 1870	104	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1883	92¼
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1872	101¼	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	72⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873	101¼	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	69⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	101¼	Virginia 6s., ex c.	58⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	101¼	Virginia 6s, new bds	57⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877	101¼	Georgia 6s	85
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1878	101¼	Georgia 7s. new bonds	94
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	98	North Carolina 6s	80
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	95	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	77⅛
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1876	94	N. C. 6s. new bonds	76⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	97	Missouri 6s	91⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875	96	Mo 6s H. & St. Jo. iss	91
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	96	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Broadway	260
Merchants'	117	American Exchange	121
Mechanics'	126	Bank of the Republic	119
America	145	Metropolitan	134
North River	108	Nassau	105
National	116	Corn Exchange	130
Merchants' Exch'ge	117	St. Nicholas	111
State of New-York	117½	Park	151
Commerce	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	85	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 1st M. Ex	103	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883	97½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880	92	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100½
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91⅝
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Harlem, 1st M	101¼	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	92
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	111½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114	Chi. & Alton Inc	93
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	95	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	100½	Ohio & Miss. Con	86⅝
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91½
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	96½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	94½
Del. L. & W. 2d M	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	90⅝
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	79
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104½		

We again direct attention to the very desirable 7 ₩ cent. City Loan of Peoria, Illinois, advertised on another page by Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. The Bonds are on private sale at 95 ₩ cent.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., s. e. corner Greene, 25x130	$57,000
Commerce-st., No. 19	4,500
Eldridge-st., w. s., 86.6 ft. n. of Stanton, 18.6x50	9,200
Essex-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Rivington, 25x100	25,000
Norfolk-st., e. s., lot No. 203, T. B. Lambert's farm map	26,000
Suffolk-st., No. 22, 25x100	16,000
29th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.3x98.9	14,700
33d-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	10,000
32th-st., No. 238, 20x72.6	9,750
39th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. 8th-av., 50x98.9	8,050
42d-st., n. s., between 8th and 9th avs., 25x100.4	13,250
47th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5	9,500
47th-st., s. s., 292 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	15,500
53d-st., 270.5 w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	7,000
54th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 8th-av., 189.9x62.11	17,000
64th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.5	15,000
71st-st., s. s., 288 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.4	1,300
84th-st., s. s., 101.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50.10x102	2,900
85th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	2,000
89th-st., s. s., 261.1½ e. of 4th-av., 25.6⅔x100.8½	3,000
19th-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs	6,500
Avenue A, w. s., 77.6 ft. n. of 13th-st., 25x100	24,200
Avenue B, e. s., 23.3 ft. s. of 10th-st., 23x71	10,000
2d-av., e. s., 48.6 ft. n. of 5th-st., 24.3x100	19,000
3d-av., s. e. cor. of 77th-st., 25.6⅔x75	23,000
5th-av., 100.10 ft. s. of 117th-st., angular shape	3,315
6th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 132d-st., 25x75	2,500
7th-av., e. s., 105.10¼ s. of 49th-st., 23⅞x100	2,500
Samuel Thomson's estate, tracts Nos. 11 and 24, 7 210-1000 acres	65,000

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. e. s., 160 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 96x22.3x86x20	$190
Centre-st., lot No. 75, map No. 151, lots in 18th ward, J. Stewart's property, 75 ft. front	400
Degraw-st., n. s., 190.7 ft. e. of Albany-av., 116.6x187.8x176x190.3	1,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 205.4 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 17.6x100	4,100
Ewen-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of McKibben-st., 25x75	3,700
Harrison-st., n. s., 85.6 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 21.10x94.10	3,350
Hart-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 100x100	2,800
Hickory-st., n. s., 80.7 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 183.8x100x186.10x100	6,000
Hopkins-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 79x77.9x46.1x43.1	4,500
Hooper-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 75x100	2,400
Huntington-st., n. s., 255.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 22.3x100	5,000
Huron-st., s. s., 305.4 ft. w. of Union-av., h. and l., 20x100	2,850
Koscinsko-st. and Stuyvesant-av., n. e. cor., 132.10x198.11x134.6	3,500
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 25x100	3,100
Lorrimer-st., w. s., lot No. 780, map No. 939, lots 16th Ward, 24x89.7	3,080
Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x200	2,800
Madison-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Howard-av., 25x100	500
Madison-st., s. s., lot No. 108, map No. 151, lots of J. J. Stewart, 25x116.4	550
Moore-st., s. s., lot No. 561, block No. 27, J. Boerum's property	2,150
North-st., n. s., 118.6 ft. w. of 9th-st., 3 lots, 55.6x100	7,500
North-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-st., 18.6x100 } North and 9th sts., n. w. cor., 18.6x100 }	5,300
Oakland-st., e. s., 105 ft. s. of Norman-av., 20x100	4,800
Pacific-st., corner of Brooklyn-av., 160x284, about 1 acre	21,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 5 lots, 100x107.2½	4,200
Pacific-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	2,300
Pulaski-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 20.1x28.3x19.10	40
River-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x100.1	3,000
Scholes-st., s. s., lot No. 337, 25x100	4,000
Skillman-st. and DeKalb-av., s. e. corner, 17.2x100	10,000
Smith-st., e. s., extending to Hamilton-av. and Gowanus Creek, h. and l.	11,000
Stagg-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	4,175
Union-st., n. s., 502.3 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 21.3x97.5x17x91.10	8,000
Van Brunt-st., s. e. s., 50 ft. n. e. of Sullivan-st., 25x90	1,450
Walworth-st., e. s., 290 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 16.8x100	3,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	3,200
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	2,600
3d-st., n. e. s., 183 ft. e. of 5th-av., 2 houses and lots, 44x90	34,500
South 3d and 6th sts., s. w. cor., 21x71.3	7,500
4th-st., s. e. s., lot No. 92, H. T. Ludlam's survey, 24x103.6	9,750
South 5th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Union-av., 20x100	5,600
South 5th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	5,000
North 6th-st., s. w. side, 250 ft. n. w. of 6th-st., 25x100	1,600
9th-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., h. and l., 75x40x25x33x44x38x60	10,250
9th-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Ainslie-st. h. and l., 20x60	2,700
9th-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Ainslie-st. h. and l., 40x75	6,200
10th and South 2d sts., 23.9x100	4,000
36th-st. and 7th-av., n. w. cor., 25.2x100	150
Bushwick-av., and Dodworth-st., s. w. cor., 92.6x90x91.6x90	2,000
Bushwick-av. and Dodworth-st., s. w. cor., 92.6x90x91.6x90	2,400
Carlton-av. and Warren-st., n. e. cor., 12 lots, 96x100x96x50x57.6x88.9x178.9 } Warren-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 187.9x178.9x89.9x78.9x350x267 }	46,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 72.3x100.8x70.6	1,300
Graham-av. and Wyckoff-st., s. w. cor., 18.6x60	3,025
Graham-av., s. s., 25 ft. s. of Withers-st., 25x100	4,500
Graham-av., w. s., 202.9 ft. s. of Van Cott-av., h. and l., 24x100	1,850
Green-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x200, q. c.	1,700
Grand-av., e. s., 248 ft. n. of Gates-av., h. and l., 19x101.6	6,500
Green-av., n. s., 67 ft. e. of Carlton-av. h. and l., 22x93x11x16x44x16x11x93	16,000
Harrison-av. and River-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	1,100
Harrison-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of River-st., 25x100	900
Lewis-av. and Pulaski-st., n. w. cor., 100x100	3,400
Lewis-av. and Pulaski-st., n. e. cor., 100x100	3,400
Montrose and Bushwick avs., s. e. cor., 11 houses and lots, extending to Meserole-st	20,000
Myrtle-av. and Prince-st., n. w. cor., 24.2x100 (deed 1866)	7,000
Portland-av., e. s., 118.1 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., stone h. and l., 20x100x20.9x100x21.6x79	14,000
Putnam-av., s. s., 133.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., h. and l., 16.8x100	5,500
Ralph-av. and Main-st., n. e. cor., 4 lots, 100x100	1,100
Stone-av. and Herkimer-st., n. e. cor., 4 lots, 100x100	3,300
Throop-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of River-st., 62.8x36.9x75x25	1,980
3d-av. and 19th-st., westerly cor., 100x100x80x75x100x25	4,500

Leases Recorded.

Carroll-place and Court-st., s. w. corner, 3d story, 4 8-12 years, per year	$600
Fulton-st., No. 334, store, &c., 6 10-12 yrs., per yr.	2,700

Flatlands.

Elm-av., n. s., lot 70, map South Greenfield, 100x100, (deed 1867)	$300
Same property, (deed 1868)	500
Washington-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-st., 100x100	625

Greenpoint.

Eckford-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Meserole-av., 25x100	$3,500
Milton-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	1,645
Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of A-st., 25x100	700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

4 acres at Dobb's Ferry, A. Storm's estate	nom.
Cross road from Saw Mill River to Highland road, n. s., 2 acres, J. W. Caldwell's	$500
High-st., e. s., Dobb's Ferry, adjoining Aqueduct, C. T. Southan's, 24x100	2,500

Mount Pleasant.

Farm on Highway to Upper Cross roads, S. A. Butler's	$34,200

Morrisania.

Main-st., Mott Haven, S. Pailing's, 25x100	$1,950

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.

Road from Newark to Belleville, J. Eltenborough's, 4¼ acres	$5,300

Caldwell.

Newark and Pompton road, junction Sunset-av., 6 9-10 acres	$15,000

Newark.

Bond-st., e. s., 82 ft. from Lombardy-st., 25x138	$1,000
Broad-st., e. s., 66 ft. from Lombardy-st., 22x168	6,600
Congress-st., w. s., 599 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 56x100	2,700
Fair-st., s. s., D. O'Mara's property, 22.9x92.5	6,000
East River-st., near Ferguson-st., 26x90.6	2,500
Hermon-st., e. s., 305 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 25x100	850
Jackson-st., e. s., 387 ft. from Ferry-st., 50x100	1,300
South-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of South Broad-st., 29x100	2,668
Tichenor-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Orchard-st., 25x102	4,500
Webster-st., w. s. 100 ft. s. of Frelinghuysen's land, 25x108	800
Wickliffe-st., e. s., 440 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x37.6	2,600
West Bank and Hunterton sts., s. e. cor. 50x125	1,000
C. H. Condit and others' Dock property, 75.10x127	15,000
Alley from Market to Broad sts., 110 ft. from Broad, 25x68	300

Jersey City.

South 8th-st., s. s., 131.3 ft. of Brunswick-st., 18.9x58.8	$2,900

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Clinton-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 14th-st., 125x100 } Harrison and 2d sts., s. w. corner } Jefferson-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of 3d-st., 100x100 }	$8,100
Division-st., s. w. s., 385 ft. from Cedar-st., 50x125	4,600

Hudson City.

Prospect and Chestnut av., s. w. cor., 50x162	$3,500
Hudson-av., lots Nos. 24, 25, R. Warwick's premises, 5 x100	550
Bergenwood and Beacon sts., s. e. corner, 75x80	2,250
Carlton-av., s. s., lots Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, Block E, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	2,800
Carlton-av., n. s., lots Nos. 14 to 9 inclusive, block B, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100 } Broadway, e. s., lots Nos. 21 and 22, block E, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100 } Beach-st., n. s., lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, block G, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100 } Carlton-av., s. s., lots Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, block L, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100 } Carlton-av., n. s., lots Nos. 9 and 10, block M, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x115 }	9,956
Lincoln-st. and Mongomery-av., n. w. corner, 106x102	14,000

Bergen.

Whiton-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Communipaw-av., 25x100	nom.
Clark-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. of Carteret-av., 48x125	$10,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 6, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	47	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	5,825	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	499	Pork, bbls	625
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	191
Wheat, bushels	88,581	Lard, pkgs	420
Corn, bushels	55,387	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	4
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	14,600	Petroleum, bbls	4,274

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots and $9 25@$9 37 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a moderate trade, as follows: Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a good inquiry for all grades from Low Middling up, at a further slight improvement in prices. Sales have been reported of 2,392 bales, including 1,254 bales to spinners and 1,138 bales to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	27	27½	27½@27¾
Good Ordinary	28½	28¾	29½@29¾
Low Middling	31½	31½	31½@32
Middling	32⅝	33	33½@33½
Good Middling	34	34¼	34½@34¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	4,829
Receipts preceding week	5,122
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	365,547
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	591,269
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	214,458
Exports since Sept. 1	367,749
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	61,545

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,161,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,819,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,989
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,669,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,450,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	105,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	210,000

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention at firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 45@$7 15; very interior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 65@$8 55; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 55@$9 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 30@$9 20 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 45@$7 15
Extra State	7 65@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 30@ 9 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 55@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@16 00

Southern Flour is quiet but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 340 bbls., at $8 40@$10 for very poor to fair, and $10@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour is in fair demand at former prices; sales have been reported of 1,450 sacks at $10@$12 50 for extras, ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $8@$10 10 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 360 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 50@$5 75 for Western, $5 90 for Brooklyn, $5 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 25 for City, $6 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after and quoted somewhat firmer, though not higher in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels, including Red Canada, (Winter,) at $2, in bond; White Michigan at $2 53@$2 60; No. 1 Spring, (Prime Western, small lots,) at $2 10@$2 15; No. 2 Spring at $1 95@$1 97; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, at $1 96½@$1 98; Amber State at $2 35, and White California on private terms ₩ bushel. Corn has been in unusually active demand, and has advanced materially, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 216,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 08 for New Mixed Western; $1 08½@$1 09 for very choice do.; $1 02@$1 03 for unsound do.; $1 10@$1 11 for White Western; $1 10@$1 12 for Yellow Western; $1 13 for White Southern ₩ bushel. Rye has been in rather better demand, and sales have been made of 3,100 bushels Southern, Western and Canada at $1 70@$1 88 ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in very brisk request at a further sharp rise in prices. Sales have been reported of 150,000 bushels Western at 82½c.@83c. in store, and 83c.@84c., closing at 83½c.@84c. in store, ₩ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of Grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the 48 hours ending 10 A. M., July 4, 1868: John Wash, Buffalo, corn; Erie, Buffalo, oats; R. M. Race, Buffalo, corn; Hannibal Hamlin, Oswego, wheat; I. N. Barker, Buffalo, corn; Anna Van Buren, Oswego, wheat; Alburtus Perry, Buffalo, wheat; C. K. Tinney, Buffalo, wheat; B. M. Hagan, Buffalo, corn; Vanderbilt, Buffalo, corn; F. Bruce, Buffalo, corn; H. B. Knapp, Buffalo, wheat, &c.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, July 6, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	586,951	Barley, bushels	575
Corn, bushels	1,469,522	Malt, bushels	34,000
Oats, bushels	781,102	Peas, bushels	59,780
Rye, bushels	35,849		

HAY—North River Bale has been in better supply and less request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in quite limited request, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and buoyant, as follows: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 29c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb. Week's receipts, 48,000 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@56c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 62½@$9 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy as a rule, including Whale at 82c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 06; Olive, $2 50 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good request at 16½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22½c. for do. in bbls.; 30½c.@35c. for Refined, in bond, and 37c.@38c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and quoted firmer to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,350 bbls., in lots, at $27 87@$28 05, closing at $28, regular, for New Western Mess; $27 75@$28 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for thin Mess, and $22 25@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive but steady. Sales equal to 170 pkgs. at 15½c.@17c. for Hams, 19c. for extra do., and 12c.@13c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@20c. for bagged Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard continues in light demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@17½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 16½c. for prime steam, ₩ lb. Beef is dull at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33 and India Mess at $30@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are quite dull at $25@$35 for State and Western, ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₩ lb.	30 @35
Pennsylvania, ₩ lb., fresh pails	30 @36
State, firkins, ₩ lb.	34 @36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ₩ lb.	31 @35
Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ₩ lb.	26 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₩ lb.	25 @27
Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb.	27 @29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₩ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb.	14½@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb.	11 @13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb.	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb.	9 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @ 9

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 115 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet, at from 14c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 45,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly 12c.; 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17½c., and 88,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 120 bales Cotton and 1,000 boxes Cheese, on private terms, and 32,000 bushels Corn, at 5½d. ₩ bushel. Engagements for other ports were unimportant.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
Will sell at auction, at 10½ o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8,
at store No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., a choice line of seasonable goods.

Auction sales every Wednesday morning during the year.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country residence at upper Ravenswood, L. I., opposite 77th-st., New-York City, now occupied by Wm. H. Lockwood, Esq. These premises are most beautifully located, and for healthfulness are unsurpassed. The grounds consist of 2½ acres, and front on the East River, are beautifully laid out, and are stocked with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; large stable, coach-house, ice-house, boat and bathing house; within five minutes' walk of Astoria steamboat landing. House in complete order, and has all the modern improvements. For full particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of WM. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 500 lots at East New-York, L. I., known as the "Military Parade Ground," by order of the Supreme Court—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under the direction of Hon. James F. Pierce, Referee, 500 lots in Atlantic, Van Sinderen, Snediker, Henry, Williams, Alabama, Liberty, South Carolina avs., Broadway and Bushwick Boulevards; elegantly located on good grades on the four lines of City railroad to all of the Brooklyn ferries; terms liberal. For maps apply to Messrs. Crooke, Bergen & Pratt, Attorneys, No. 151 Montague-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE OF CIGARS, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, WINES, CORDIALS, &c. LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell, at No. 113 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, July 7, at 10 A. M., by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of the port of New-York, a large and great variety of the finest brands of Havana cigars, in small lots, (such as Upmans, Partagas, Figaros, La Espanola, Cabanas, &c.;) also, several cases of Martell & Hennessy brandy, old dew drop and Holland gins, Jamaica rum, sherry, Madeira and Malaga wines, several cases oil of cloves, lot of confectioner's bags of poppie and other seeds, and a large quantity of preserved vegetables, (from Paris,) &c. Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE NO. 109 JOHN-ST. AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., JOHN-ST.—The valuable 4-story brick store and lot, No. 109 John-st., east side, 80 ft. 2 in. south of Cliff-st.; store 20.4½x32.4, independent walls both sides; lofts rented until May 1, 1869; possession of store and basement Sept. 1, 1868; lot 20.4½x56.1½. Terms at sale. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, on MONDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots known as
NOS. 49 AND 49½ DIVISION-ST.,
NO. 172 CHERRY-ST.,
NO. 51 HESTER-ST.,
NO. 105 SHERIFF-ST.
Sale positive to the highest bidder.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 7, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
3,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, cargo brig *Sam'l Welsh*, from Menton.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of Adams Express Company.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, genteel household furniture, desks, Paris fancy goods, &c. Goods now on exhibition.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REMAINING assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MACHINERY.

NEW STEAM PUMP.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Address WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
Newburg, N. Y.
Samples at New-York Salesroom,
No. 57 Liberty-st.

INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES,
INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES,
INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES.
This is the best and cheapest plantation Press in use. Presses of all kinds on hand and made to order. For price list, with cuts, and full particulars, call on or address the manufacturers,
INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY,
Green Point, (Brooklyn,) L. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD.—LEFT IN CAR OF Hudson River Railroad, on 3d inst., a parcel containing SKIRT OF A LADY'S DRESS, addressed to Mme. Verfolet, No. 17 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JULY 3, A PEARL PIN with a cherub head. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to D. W. MORRISON, No. 49 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Hind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES. Principal character by Miss Fanny Herring.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st, near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
HUMOROUS AND POETICAL ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Alfred Burnett, Miss Helen Nash, and Mrs. Hattie Green.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the English House of Lords, yesterday, a petition from the people of Nova Scotia was presented, praying for leave to withdraw from the new Confederation.

Sir Morton Peto has passed through the Court of Bankruptcy, and has been discharged.

Late dispatches from Japan represent that the revolution was assuming new and complicated phases, which precluded the hope of a tranquil settlement at present.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the American residents in Paris in a very spirited manner.

Minister Bancroft has had a very satisfactory interview with the King of Wurtemberg.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Chair submitted the resolutions of North Carolina ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. The bill prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities have been removed was passed. The bill for the relief of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association was called up. A debate ensued, complaint being made on the one hand that the Society is controlled by disloyal persons, and on the other that the house and grounds sadly need supervision and repair, and that, such are the associations clustering around the spot, it was ungracious to be too critical. The bill went over at 1 o'clock to allow the special order, the Tax bill, to be taken up. Amendments reported by the Committee on Finance were agreed to. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreement of the two Houses in regard to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and at 4:30 o'clock, after a short Executive session, the Senate took a recess until 7:30. On reassembling in the evening, the consideration of the Tax bill was resumed, but not completed, and at 9:30 the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Gen. Butler introduced a bill providing for a reciprocity treaty with Prince Edward's Island, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Donnelly introduced a bill providing for a tax of ten per cent. on interest of Government bonds, to be paid in the same currency as that in which the interest is paid. There were only twenty-one votes in favor of the call for the previous question, and Mr. Garfield rising to debate the bill, it went over till Monday next. Mr. Hulburd endeavored, but in vain, to recall from the Committee on Appropriations the joint resolution, referred to them in January last, fixing the compensation of members of Congress. Only fourteen members voted for the previous question. Mr. Raum offered a substitute for his bill, introduced some days ago, providing for the construction of bridges across the Ohio and the Mississippi, and after debate it was passed. The credentials of the five members elect from North Carolina were presented and referred, and three of them were subsequently sworn in. The Committee on Claims having reported favorably, bills were passed for the relief of several persons, among them Henry B. St. Marie, who was allowed $10,000 for his services in securing the arrest of Surratt. Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, reported a bill providing for the distribution of the reward of $100,000 offered for the capture of Jefferson Davis. The Currency bill was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, postponed to Thursday next. A substitute for the Senate bill to authorize a temporary supply of vacancies in the Executive Departments, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and was adopted. Mr. Cobb reported from the Committee on Claims a joint resolution to pay $100 bounty to volunteers who enlisted between May 4 and July 22, 1861, and were honorably discharged for causes other than wounds before serving two years. Mr. Jenckes asked that the Civil Service bill be taken up for action after the Appropriation bill has been disposed of.

GENERAL.

A Washington special yesterday stated that Mr. Stevens' five additional articles of impeachment, and a four-column speech in support of them, are in print, but it is as yet undecided whether he will present them, as he is strongly urged not to do so.

There were four deaths from sun-stroke in Montreal on Saturday, and several in Boston. The thermometer at Augusta, Ga., on the same day, indicated ninety-four degrees, and on Sunday ninety-six.

The Louisiana Senate yesterday passed to a second reading a resolution from the House of Representatives ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

The South Carolina Legislature organized yesterday. In the House a colored man nominated another colored man for Speaker, saying that the time had come for the issue to be decided. Perhaps it was decided by the election of F. J. Moses, Jr., as Speaker. Major T. J. Corbin was chosen President of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Boozer being sick.

The defence for the prisoners on trial before a military commission in Atlanta, Ga., for the murder of Hon. Geo. W. Ashburn, was commenced yesterday. An effort will be made to prove an *alibi*.

An association called the Delaware Association for Criminal Reform has recently been formed in Wilmington, Del., its object being to visit and inspect prisons in the State, and recommend measures of reform in prison discipline, to render proper assistance to persons wrongfully confined, to promote the reformation of convicts, to alleviate hardships in the families of criminals, and to prevent crime by efforts directed to its causes.

The National Republican Committee propose, it is said, to have the Northern States canvassed by some of the more prominent Southern friends of reconstruction. Among others, it is expected that Gen. Longstreet will take part in the pending canvass. Ex-Gov. Jo. Brown, J. H. Caldwell and Col. Farrow of Georgia, Senator Alcorn of Mississippi, Gov. Holden and Gen. Barringer of North Carolina, Gov. Smith of Alabama, and a number of others, are named. Most of these were in the rebellion in some shape, and all have been most active in working for reconstruction.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation from citizens of Annapolis, Md., his native place, to meet them socially before his departure for England, and has designated Tuesday, July 21, as the day.

Amherst College has lately had a gift of $30,000 from William Stearns, son of President Stearns, and a wealthy merchant of Bombay.

The Harvard University boat crew began training on the 4th of June. They will probably relax for a few days, and then enter upon their regular training for the Worcester Regatta.

Dispatches from the City of Mexico say that the entire Republic continues in a state of extreme disorder, and that murders and robberies are of constant occurrence.

The cholera is decreasing in Havana, where it has been very severe for several weeks past.

Gov. McCormick's majority as delegate to Congress from Arizona is the largest ever received by any candidate in that Territory.

Leading citizens of Boston purpose giving Hon. Charles Francis Adams a public reception, upon his return from England.

There were two fatal cases of sun-stroke in Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, and a resident of that city, who went to Boston to celebrate the Fourth, died there from the same cause.

The American residents and others of Halifax, N. S., celebrated the Fourth with much enthusiasm, and in the evening they held a meeting at the International Hotel, at which the United States Consul presided. During the day the Executive Council, the Mayor and many leading citizens visited the Consul, and the popular manifestations seem to have been in marked contrast to those which were observable on Dominion Day.

The Laborers' and People's Coöperation Reform Convention, which was called to be held in Chicago on the Fourth of July to nominate an independent candidate for President, has been postponed to Aug. 5. John M. Reynolds, of Elmira, who is interested in the movement, is at present in this City on business relating to the Convention.

A State Convention is to be held in Burkeville, Va., to-morrow, to consider the interests of farmers and real estate owners in that State in the present trying period. The questions of the sale of lands and of introducing labor from abroad will be discussed.

Unofficial returns from all but two counties in Mississippi give a Democratic majority of 11,400.

The planters in Mississippi are rejoicing at a plentiful fall of rain during the past three days. The drought is ended, and the prospect for fine crops is regarded as excellent.

The Camden (S. C.) prisoners arrested for supposed complicity with the Dill murder, will be tried before a jury in a civil court, and not by military commission.

Hon. George W. Jones, who was nominated for elector by the Democratic Convention in Tennessee, has declined, as he does not think he is eligible. He was a member of the Confederate Congress.

The local Government of Nova Scotia refused to allow the Queen's Printer of the Province, who is a member of the Dominion Parliament, to publish the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-General, enjoining the due observance of the 1st of July as the anniversary of the formation of the Dominion of Canada. Thereupon the Administrator of the Government of the Province published it upon his own authority, and caused it to be placarded throughout Halifax.

Ex-Gov. Grason, of Maryland, died on Thursday, at his residence in Queen Anne's County, at the age of 82 years. He was the first Governor elected in Maryland by the people under the remodeled Constitution of the State, and served three years.

The two Houses of the Georgia Legislature completed their organization yesterday. The House elected a Democratic Clerk and Messenger. All the other officers are Republicans. Eleven new members having been sworn in, the Democrats had a majority in the House.

The delegates to the Syracuse Convention from Putnam County are Gen. James F. Hall, J. M. Morrison and G. F. Bailey.

Pursuant to the notice given by the Executive Committee of the Union Republican Association of New-Mexico, a meeting was held in the legislative hall at Santa Fe, on the evening of the 21st of June, to ratify the Chicago nominations. Hon. Anastacio Sandoval and Don Pablo Delgado, as Vice-Presidents of the Union Republican Association, took their seats as President and Vice-President, and Don J. Bonifacio Chaves and Capt. Eben Everett were appointed Secretaries. The purpose of the meeting having been briefly stated by the President, resolutions indorsing the platform and approving the candidates were offered and read in English and in Spanish, and were unanimously adopted as the expression of the loyal Union men of New-Mexico.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met yesterday, at the Cooper Institute, from noon until 2:30 o'clock. Numerous resolutions were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. An adjournment took place until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The last day of the National Schuetzenfest at Jones' Wood was occupied chiefly with the distribution of the prizes. A great many people were present, and everything passed off pleasantly. In the evening there was a grand ball at the Fest Hall, which was largely attended.

Last evening a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Democratic Club, No. 32 East Fourteenth-street, at which speeches were made by Col. Cameron, A. J. Rogers and Col. Akers.

The July Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday morning, but the Grand Inquest was not impaneled, owing to the failure of the required number of jurors to answer to their names. Five prisoners pleaded "guilty,"—three of larceny, one of false pretences, and one of assault with a knife. Two were sentenced to State Prison; two to the Penitentiary, and one was discharged under suspension of sentence.

Cotton advanced slightly yesterday, on a fair trade. Breadstuffs and Provisions attracted more attention; Corn, Oats and Pork were dearer; Groceries were quiet. Moderate freight engagements were reported, chiefly for Liverpool, at steady rates.

There was a little more tone to the Cattle market, yesterday, than there has been at the Communipaw yards, for two weeks past. Cattle brokers allowed that prices were ¼c.@½c. higher than one week ago. Rough and thin bullocks were sold at last week's prices; while smooth, prime cattle went off slowly, at a small advance. Very few were sold for over 16c. per pound, net weight. A small number of select bullocks were sold for 17c.@17¼c. per pound, net weight. Many droves of fair steers sold at 13c.@14c. per pound, net weight. The Sheep market is flat enough. There were eight car loads on sale yesterday, at one yard, and not a single inquirer for fat sheep. A few droves of prime sheep were held at 6c.@6½c., gross weight. But the great bulk of the receipts will have to be disposed of at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Hundreds of Western sheep, most of which are thin, with some very poor ones, are sold at 3c.@4c. ℔ lb., gross weight. The swine market is dull enough. Dealers say that prices cannot be quoted higher than 8c.@9c., gross weight, with an occasional sale at 9¼c. ℔ lb. Dressed hogs sell very slow at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., with a few sales at a fraction above 12c.

Russia in the East.

There is still some excitement and violent diversity of opinion in England with regard to the Russian advances in Central Asia. The Russian reports of the fighting in Bokhara are probably exaggerated, and the native rumors which have reached India are confused and untrustworthy in detail. But it seems clear that Russia has in effect broken the spirit of the last independent Power in Turkestan, and that her future supremacy throughout the entire district is now assured. The Russophobist Party among Anglo-Indians are naturally excited in the highest degree, and call loudly for the occupation, at all costs, of Affghanistan. Others say that Russia has only reached her natural frontier, and that the independence of Affghanistan is the great guarantee against a collision between the Russian and British arms. A third party takes another view of the affair, and thinks that subsidizing the Affghans is England's security against Russian aggression—if such be contemplated. There is no prospect, however, at present, of a breaking out of hostilities. It will be many years before Russia can consolidate her conquests sufficiently to make them a basis for further aggression, while England can every day more and more confidently await an assault on her own territory. And there is no real reason for assuming that the interests of the two Powers are conflicting after all.

The Platform Before the Candidate.

The Chicago Convention was spared much trouble by the fact that the Republican sentiment of the country had concentrated on Gen. Grant as the candidate to be nominated. The nomination was virtually settled long before the assembling of the delegates, whose task, in regard to the candidate, amounted to little more than registering the decree of a will more potent than their own. There was no rivalry among cliques; no struggle among the supporters of competing candidates; no intrigue or trial of strength to adjust the respective claims of persons and States. Grant stood alone, his title unchallenged, his claim to support conceded and conclusive. The preparation of the platform, therefore, became a comparatively easy labor. Extremists found themselves restrained by the moderation of the nominee, whose known purposes and principles exercised a natural and salutary influence upon the general action of the Convention. The results were harmony among the delegates, and a platform like the candidate—clear, strong and withal sufficiently just and politic to command the approval of moderate and practical men.

The chief trouble of the Democratic Convention arises from an exactly opposite condition of affairs. It suffers from a superabundance of candidates. There are almost as many candidates as States; and there are delegations pledged to support particular persons, with an undefined reliance upon accident and good luck. Thus, while there are some candidates so marked in their peculiarities and so pronounced in their principles that none can mistake their position, there are others whose supposed merit consists in a chameleon record, and an India-rubber capacity for covering all possible contingencies. The latter class rely upon a certain "availability," by which is meant a fitness for being voted for after the ablest and best men of the party have been severally shelved.

It was in the interest of some of these available gentlemen that Mr. Bigler yesterday proposed to proceed with the nomination in advance of the platform. The object of the proposition is apparent. Had it been adopted it would have subordinated principle to personality, and subjected policy to the manipulation of whatever combination might, after a struggle of strategy, retain possession of the field. The strength of the Convention would have been expended in a contest of the candidates. And the two-thirds, which in the end might have carried an available man, would be morally bound to construct a platform suited to his record and requirements. The characteristics of the winning candidate would, in short, regulate the composition of the platform, and stifle the conflict of principle, which is the rock ahead of the Democratic Party.

The defeat of the Bigler proposition was to a certain extent a defeat of the Seymour-Chase combination, and in a corresponding degree a triumph of Pendleton's friends. So far as the particular candidates are concerned, of course, the vote determines nothing. Nobody supposes that the strength shown by the Pendleton demand for principle represents his strength as a candidate; nor can we infer from the relative weakness of the minority vote the ultimate standing of Chase, if the Convention ever descends to the question of availability. But the decision is significant as an evidence of the purpose of the majority to define the principles of the party with the view of influencing the choice of candidate. A nomination effected on a blank sheet of paper, leaving the candidate to draft a declaration of principles suited to himself, would narrow the struggle to the single point at which tact or intrigue, however unscrupulous, often acquires the winning card. The preliminary adoption of a platform, on the contrary, will in reality set aside divers of the candidates. Elastic availability men will remain, plausible as ever; but one set or another of the men of principle must give way before a positive platform.

The final action of the Convention on this subject concerns us in its bearings upon the conduct of the campaign. Is it to be a contest for principles or a contest for the spoils? Will the Democratic Party dare to define its position touching the questions of finance and reconstruction, or will it evade the issues it pretends to challenge, and instead of contending for principle, parade a string of platitudes, signifying nothing? If Mr. Seymour or Mr. Bigler carried the Convention in his pocket, the answer would not be doubtful. When the answer does come, it will do much toward clearing the track for the nomination.

The Schuetzenfest.

The Schuetzenfest has come to an end after ten days of the most affluent sport. Hundreds of thousands of persons have attended the festival during its progress, and as a general thing the order and decorum which should mark the assemblage of free and independent citizens has not been violated. In this respect the managers of the celebration and the Police authorities are alike deserving of credit, and lager beer and Rhine wine must henceforth be catalogued with the most unstimulating of liquids. Certainly if quantities of these beverages, flowing in the unlimited manner that they have done of late at Jones' Wood, can be disposed of without awakening the fighting element in those who drank them, the argument of the Germans in favor of a modification of the Excise law is immensely strengthened, and ought to have its effect on the next Legislature. Only one flaw has developed itself in the conduct of the festival, and that is of a character to merit the severest condemnation. We refer to the unhappy loss of life by the shooting of at least two individuals who were passing through the streets outside of the grounds. It is no excuse or palliation of these unhappy accidents to say that when such a vast concourse as that which has assembled at Jones' Wood comes together, it must inevitably result in the maiming or wounding of more or less, and that such misfortunes are always expected, and participants in gatherings of the character take the chances of such deplorable accidents. Granting the truth of this, the point remains that the victims in this instance were not near the sharpshooters, and were indeed outside of the inclosure. It is obvious, therefore, that their deaths resulted from the criminal carelessness of the persons who had charge of the construction of the targets. These gentlemen ought to have had sufficient knowledge of the power of a rifle, and enough intelligence and forethought to have provided against any contingency of the sort which we deplore. In behalf of the families and dependents of the poor men whose lives have been sacrificed, we suggest to the authorities of the festival that a liberal purse should be contributed from the prize fund, or in some other way, to mitigate as far as possible by a pecuniary acknowledgment the distress which gross carelessness has entailed.

The South and the Electoral College.

Although Senator Edmunds' resolution has been properly dropped, we trust that Congress will not adjourn until it has made provision for participation by the South in the Presidential election. Mr. Trumbull's argument against a measure conferring upon Congress a discretionary power to count or omit the votes of Southern States is unassailable. Nothing whatever should be left to the opinion or will of those whose political position exposes them always to the suspicion of partiality. The right of the reconstructed States to stand on the footing of other States in regard to electoral votes is incontestable, and nothing affecting it should be subject to partisan interference. It is not more necessary to guard against fraud in the case of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, or any other State which may perfect its reorganization, than in the case of New-Jersey or New-York; and the authority would be dangerous which contemplated any other contingency. Hence the undesirableness of Mr. Edmunds' resolution. The object of its promoter may have been good, but it was too apparently liable to abuse to be adopted with safety. Congress cannot afford to encounter the imputation of tampering with the Presidential vote. Whatever else partisanship may have achieved or attempted, let it be rigidly excluded from the Electoral College. The integrity of the ballot-box is of greater importance than the triumph or defeat of any candidate.

We agree with the *Post* that Congress ought not to separate until it has admitted to the Union every Southern State which complies with the terms of the Reconstruction acts. No object to be gained by an early adjournment compares in importance with the object to be served by perfecting the Union previous to the election for the Presidency. How the States may possibly vote is not a matter for consideration. The main point to be attained is, that they shall take part, in due form, in an election which may be thus made the means of signalizing their restoration to the fellowship of the Union. The accomplishment of this result is worth the brief extension of the session which it would probably involve.

But whether Congress finish its work, or adjourn, leaving it unfinished, it will expose itself to grave animadversion if it leave the question of counting votes open for future settlement. On every ground of propriety and right, that question should be decided authoritatively before the election. Let the country understand what States will participate in the election, and what States will be excluded by default? A joint resolution, passed on the eve of adjournment, may define the standing of States which, being still subject to military or provisional government, will have no claim to recognition in the counting of electoral votes. It is neither just nor expedient to expose a question so important and yet so delicate to the chances of partisan controversy.

Train in Trouble.

The martyr's crown is a crown of thorns; but it is not the less sought on that account by noble men. The illustrious George Francis Train was not content to be carried to the Presidency on an inglorious bed of ease; his Kansas laurels failed to satisfy him; even Woman's Rights could not fill out the measure of his philanthropic soul, and accordingly he espoused Fenianism. He essayed a crusade to Ireland, and then bearded the British lion in his den; and the lion is too much for him.

From first to last George Francis has been undergoing trials and disappointments. No sooner had he touched Ireland than he was arrested as a spy, and thrust into Cork jail. Uncorked at length, he fizzed and popped his frothy eloquence to various Irish audiences, and yet, even in that excitable island, it failed to make anybody heady or combative. With all its sparkle, it fell flat and stale as so much dregs. The next trial of this martyr was being arrested for debt. The next was an indirect warning from authority, on pain of getting into trouble, in drawing his eloquence, to draw it mild. The next was the commencement of insolvent proceedings against him. And finally, we are told that, in Liverpool, he put out green show-bills, headed with a harp, and the words "Clear the track, the Train is coming." But when he appeared at the Liverpool Exchange, he was so hissed and hooted that he took refuge in a cab.

Was ever martyr worse beset? None of these troubles are poetical, but simply annoying; there is not even a grand row to comfort him. His audiences go to see him as they would a mountebank, because he is cheap. His only satisfaction can be in reading his own turgid letters in his two organs, the *World* and *Revolution*, which divide the honor of appreciating and properly praising this wise and worthy statesman.

What must be particularly vexatious to George Francis is to find his jokes failing. Instead of being disarmed and conciliated by the shrewd half-jest and half-earnest announcement, "Clear the track, the Train is coming," the Liverpool people did not take at all, but shoved the Train off the track. It must have been as if Mr. Joe Pentland or Mr. Dan Rice should some day find his initial "Well, here we are," instead of being the signal for uncontrolled mirth, received with hisses—his occupation would be gone. Mr. Train is one of those who have a "pleasant vein" and work it for their private ends; his humor is a part of his stock in trade, like another man's intriguing—of course, then, he cannot afford to have it bankrupted.

However, we can hardly be surprised at the unsympathetic conduct of the Liverpool people. Let us suppose that an organization here should undertake to overthrow the Government, to cut off a third of its territory and resources, and do everything the Southern Confederacy did; that, being unable to succeed, it should resort, in mere hopeless but cruel vengeance, to assassination, now with a Clerkenwell tragedy, and now with an attempt on a son of the Queen, all worthy of such warfare as that which dictated the New-York hotel burnings, and the murder of President Lincoln—suppose, we say, that, at that precise moment, an Englishman should appear here, and, under the mask of jocularity, should undertake to lecture us on our duties toward the cause whence sprung these miscreants. Would he be received with favor? We fancy it would be with precisely such favor as the Liverpool people showed to Mr. Train.

Our Naturalization Laws.

The branch of the act of Congress under which most of the frauds in admitting citizens are perpetrated—when the parties deign to come into Court for the purpose—is the one passed in May, 1824, which authorizes naturalization without a previous declaration of intention, if the party applying had arrived three years before majority, and had remained in the country for five consecutive years with the intention for three years before admission to become a citizen, which must be proved "to the satisfaction of the Court," and also "that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

Although two witnesses are required in the ordinary case of naturalization, in this there is no such requisite; and if it were, under the system adopted, it would amount to no inconvenience. The party before the Court, ostensibly applying to be admitted, may be able to prove what the act requires, and does prove it; but the papers are issued in the name of another person recently arrived, the papers of the former having been previously issued. This is one form of the fraud, and is pursued, we suppose, in the cases in which the witness may have some conscientious scruples, or possibly to afford an opportunity for a critical examination on all of the points excepting the true name of the dummy who apparently seeks to be naturalized. But we learn that the more common form pursued is that of introducing a number of fresh arrivals on the testimony, in some cases, of the same witness who proves their claim to citizenship.

The number admitted in a single day—Saturdays are generally the most convenient—sometimes reach a thousand, but even then it would be easy to detect the fraud, in the name, or the supposed fraud, when one witness testifies to the arrival of several persons; but it is to be presumed that the Court does not wish to scrutinize the cases closely when it well knows that the voter thus admitted is sent over by Tammany Hall, which bestows its nominations only upon those who are faithful. In lieu of the old test applied to high officers: "Is he honest, is he capable, is he true to the Constitution?" Tammany Hall requires to be assured that at every opportunity its nominees shall look to the supremacy of Tammany Hall, or rather of the half dozen persons who for the time-being run that machine for their individual purposes.

The act of 1824 has another provision which ought to be changed—we allude to the one which permits the declaration of intention to become a citizen, to be made before the *Clerks* of any of the Courts authorized to grant certificates of naturalization with the same effect as if made before the Court itself. The object, originally, of naming a Court of *Record* as the tribunal before which the declaration of intention might be made, was this, that there should be a record of the transaction to which the party interested or any other party might appeal; and it is probably due to this act of Congress that even when the affair comes off in open court, no entry is made in the minutes of the Court, unless a mere list kept by the clerk is supposed to be of that character.

Inasmuch as the signature and seal to certificates of naturalization are seldom affixed by the clerk, but generally by a deputy, there is great room for the apprehension that both may be affixed without the action of the Court in any manner, or of the clerk, or, perhaps, of any regularly-appointed deputy, but by some person who may have access to the seal.

The Police have in their possession some certificates, appearing to be genuine, which were handed to the newly-admitted citizen by some candidate for office, although the name of such citizen does not appear upon the minutes of the Court which purported to issue it, or on any list kept by the clerk; indeed, it was stated to the Superintendent by the person offering to vote upon it that he had never appeared in any Court to make application to be admitted.

The fear entertained by members of Congress representing Western constituencies where there is a large foreign population, that an attempt to prevent these frauds may be supposed to be aimed against the policy of naturalization, ought not to deter that body from doing what is necessary to prevent the importation of persons from foreign countries with the object of their instantaneous admission, so as to affect the Presidential contest.

The strong interest which a portion of our foreign population have in conferring aid upon the country of their nativity—in which object they do not fail to abuse our hospitality—induces them to make the most earnest efforts to strengthen the party whose sympathies or promises can most readily be enlisted in their behalf, and they do not scruple to evade our naturalization laws to accomplish this object, aided by Tammany Hall, whose committee will soon be in session to prepare the papers, and send to some proper court the hundreds per day who are to be admitted and sagaciously distributed as the wants of the election may require.

MINOR TOPICS.

Another of the Southern States was yesterday admitted to representation in Congress; and the members from *North Carolina* now take their places along with those from Arkansas and Florida. The North Carolina delegation is a strong and able one, and furnishes an excellent representation of the sentiment and population of the State. Reconstruction will be successfully completed just about the time that the Democrats pronounce it a failure,—after the manner that their last Convention pronounced the war a failure just about the time of its attaining complete success.

Democratic principles—greenbacks and graybacks.

A great number of the Democratic delegates were eager to offer resolutions of thanks to President Johnson yesterday. His Excellency's chances of a renomination have never, however, been worthy of the slightest consideration.

Gen. Butler's weak and long-winded report about Senatorial corruption has excited no attention at all throughout the country. The fact that it contained no proof of the corruption of any Senator deprived it of all interest.

Our exchanges from other localities are coming to us with the lists of Fourth of July accidents. Of course the casualties in New-York were larger than anywhere else, but they have been large in all the towns of the country. We have no doubt that the Fourth this year has resulted in a thousand people being killed or wounded, beside the loss of property. It is as destructive as though we had an annual battle of imposing magnitude.

The Senate is postponing action on the bill to legalize contracts in gold. We have heard no arguments against the principle, or the purpose, or the details of this important measure. We hope that Congress will not adjourn without securing its passage into law.

We understand that a great many of the Democratic delegates who are uncompromising in regard to different candidates for the Presidency, are favorable to the nomination of Gen. Hancock as Vice-President. Pendleton men, as well as Chase men, are willing to accept him, and it seems at this time as though his chances for the position were better than those of anybody else.

The Democrats would find themselves in a fine fix if, by some hook or crook, Sanford E. Church, of this State, or Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, or Mr. Tinklepaugh, should receive the nomination. The question, who is Church, or who is Packer, would be discussed with an anxiety and intensity far surpassing that of other times, when who is James K. Polk, or who is Frank Pierce, was on everybody's lips. We beg the Democracy to remember that it is only four months till the election, and that is not time enough for those Democrats who need to spell their words to learn much about the candidate.

The Woman's Suffrage Association got a hearing yesterday in the Democratic Convention. That indefatigable and ingenious champion of outraged womanhood, Miss Susan B. Anthony drew up an address to the body, and secured its reading in a way that everybody were compelled to hear. She appealed for the enfranchisement of women, and recited the well-known arguments in its favor. She also adroitly interwove through her address a variety of telling arguments in favor of the general policy and character of the Republican Party, and secured Democratic applause for sentiments and doctrines entirely adverse to their own.

In 1851 the London *Punch* humorously gave a list of things "impossible to be realized." Among them were the following: "The unity of Germany, from Prussia;" "The freedom of the Press, from Austria or Italy;" "The Abolition of Serfdom, from Russia;" "The Emancipation of a Slave, from the United States." Every one thought *Punch* had made a very safe list, and yet, in less than twenty years' time, every one of these "impossibilities" has become a reality. "Impossible" should evidently find no place in *Punch's* or any other man's dictionary.

The Democracy were violently opposed to greenbacks on their first issue. They denounced them as worthless rags, and even went so far in some cases as to refuse to trade for them. Now they take a greenback for their party sign, and are doing all in their power to prevent our return to a specie currency.

The zeal of the once celebrated Mr. Binckley, some of whose "opinions" our readers may recall, has caused him to be "legislated out of office." With the Congressional reorganization of the Attorney-General's office, his position has been quietly abolished as superfluous, and thus Mr. Binckley is cut off untimely. That gentleman, however, will have the consolation of knowing that the names of Binckley and Bunsby are written up side by side for the admiration of posterity, as being men who could "deliver such an opinion on any subject that could be named as would give Parliament six and beat 'em." To have reproduced Bunsby is honor enough for one life.

The propensity to fix matches of strength and endurance, human and brute, for the hottest days of the year, is extraordinary. So soon as the mercury begins to get well up into the nineties we have accounts of horse-races, boat-races, prize-fights, walking-matches, ball-games, and everything else in which the sun's rays can injure or kill the contestants. When men are the competitors for exhaustion or sun-stroke, we naturally feel that it is their own affair; but when horses are to be run enormous distances at top-speed, we may well suggest the selection of cooler weather. The brutes would not compete on such days; it is only men that choose seasons so unsuitable for races.

The Democratic Convention seems just now to be a body in search of knowledge under difficulties. Western delegates may be heard inquiring, "Who is this Sanford E. Church?" Southern delegates are asking each other, "Who in Heaven's name is Packer?" Eastern delegates are sounding about "the gentlemen by the name of Field." To enlighten the ignorance of the Convention upon the candidates they are desired to nominate, there are all sorts of pamphlets printed—Packer pamphlets and Parker pamphlets; Pendleton pictures, Hendricks histories, and Blair biographies. All this serves a good purpose; but if the Convention need to be plied with pamphlets to know who the candidates are, what will not the people need, should some obscure nominee be put up?

We believe the Russian Minister in Washington has brought to the attention of our Government the proposition in which the Russian Emperor has recently taken a deep interest, abolishing the use of explosive bullets in time of war. It has already been brought before the Governments of Europe by the Russian authorities, and has been favorably received in some quarters—particularly by Napoleon; and the English Government has it under consideration. The proposition does not affect the use of shells or other large explosives; but only applies to such bullets as may be used in rifles. It is urged that these explosive bullets tear and mutilate the flesh of the soldier, and result in a great deal of unnecessary and valueless cruelty. It seems to us that the Russian proposition is as least deserving of consideration by our military authorities.

Gen. Von Moltke, Chief of Staff to the King of Prussia, and planner of the great Prussian campaign of 1866, recently made a speech in the North German Parliament worthy of a statesman. He said that no one desired more than himself that the immense sums now devoted by the various States of Europe to war-like objects might be turned to purposes of peace. The only means of bringing about such a result would be the establishment in the midst of Europe of a non-aggressive power which would be strong enough to prevent all its neighbors from making war; and this power must be Germany. Gen. Von Moltke stated the truth. There is no power in Europe that could so well afford to begin the work of disarmament as Germany; for her military system is so far superior to all others that, in case of difficulty, she could call an army into existence in a day.

Lord Brougham is said to have expressed a determination not to die before the author of "The Lives of the English Chancellors," lest the latter should write his biography. He had his will, only to be written up by—George Augustus Sala! Could his Lordship have foreseen this, would he have wished to outlive Lord Campbell?

Dr. Cumming has discovered a new thing in prophecy,—that the recent war in Abyssinia was foretold in Holy Writ. The worthy Doctor, who has been much chagrined by the failure of his predictions concerning the end of the world, is delighted to come upon the actual fulfillment of a prophecy, and his only regret is that he should be a little behind time with his announcement. He even finds the death of Theodore foretold; but as several of the Abyssinian captives suspect the redoubtable Chief of having got clean away, leaving the body of a subordinate as a substitute for his own, we trust the Doctor will not insist too strongly on this point. The reappearance of Theodore would disconcert him more than his miscalculations as to the end of the world.

The progressive women in France and England are asserting their "rights" in very practical and aggressive ways. In Paris, we are told, they have invaded the sacred precincts of the Bourse in great numbers, and buy and sell stock with a keen earnestness which completely disconcerts their rivals of the other sex. In England they are subscribing liberally toward the election expenses of their special champions, and so will go to Parliament by proxy, if not in person. Why don't the estimable ladies who have petitioned for a woman-suffrage plank in the new Democratic platform adopt the tactics of their English sisters, and by this means secure a voice in the State Legislatures and in Congress? No doubt Train could be induced to sit for them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The present week will be the last of the season at Niblo's Garden. The final performance of the "White Fawn" will take place on Saturday next.

"Humpty Dumpty" will be acted for the 136th time to-night. The Wednesday *matinées* are to be discontinued at the Olympic after this week. The last Wednesday *matinée* will be given to-morrow.

The "Lottery of Life" enters upon its fifth week at Wallack's Theatre this evening; and at the Broadway Theatre the "Flash of Lightning" will be acted for the 27th time.

Baker's adaptation of "The Grand Duchess" is still announced for every evening at the New York Theatre.

At the Bowery Miss Fanny Herring is to appear to-night in "The Three Fast Women" and other entertainments.

Manager Freleigh, of the Bowery, has his annual benefit next Friday evening.

The Stadt Theatre is closed for the season.

The weather, counter excitements in political circles, and the attractions at the Summer resorts, are the causes of a lull in theatrical enterprise, and we can scarcely look for any dramatic novelty before August or September.

Mr. Boucicault's dramatization of "Foul Play," however, is to be produced at the New-York Theatre in a few weeks by Mr. D. H. Haskins.

The entertainments furnished by the theatres on the 4th inst. were better patronized this year than they have been for many seasons. The Olympic led off with a $1,200 house; the receipts at Niblo's were about the same; at Wallack's there was a similar jam, the Broadway was crowded, and the two Boweries had patriotic overflows.

Mr. William Winter, the theatrical critic of the *Tribune*, is writing some chapters on our American dramatic writers. Chapter one, on Mr. Charles Gayler, appeared in the "Weekly Review" of the 4th inst.

Mr. Boucicault's *own* version of "Foul Play" is divided into four acts, and is running in London. Mr. Reade's version of his novel is extended to a prologue and five acts, and has been produced with success in Leeds, England. On the first night the latter piece occupied from 8 o'clock until 12:45 in performance.

Letter from Chief Justice Chase—His Views on the Suffrage Question.

The following letter from a distinguished statesman of Ohio, addressed to a gentleman in this City, was sent to Chief Justice Chase last week:

June 25, 1868.

There is a growing disposition among the Democracy of the West to accept Chief Justice Chase as their candidate. If cordially received by the party his election will be certain, and it is the safest and best we can do. I see the *Commercial* doubts his consenting to leave the question of suffrage, without distinction of race, to the States, and considers it a departure from his long avowed principles. This I do not perceive. Chase is in favor of two things—the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the States under it, and suffrage without distinction of race; and I think he has never said he would violate the first in order to secure the last, and it is not an inconsistency or a departure from principle to refuse the attainment of an end, however desirable, by an assumption of ungranted powers.

In returning the foregoing letter to the gentleman to whom it was addressed, the Chief Justice very clearly and tersely defines his position on the question of suffrage in relation to national politics, as follows:

July 1, 1868.

Please say to your friend that he is entirely right as to my views of suffrage and States rights. What I desire for the Southern States is peace and prosperity, with all disfranchisement and disabilities removed and all rights restored to all citizens. But the practical disposition of the question of suffrage, as well as all other domestic questions, is for the people of the States themselves, not for outsiders. On this question I adhere to my old States rights doctrines. In the event of nomination and success I trust I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination nor the great body of patriotic citizens whose coöperation would insure success, would have any cause to regret their action. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic Party meeting the question of the day in the spirit of the day, and assuring to itself a long duration of ascendancy. It can do so if it will.

Yours truly, S. P. CHASE.

Mr. Vallandigham's Views.

Mr. Vallandigham telegraphs as follows to his paper, the Dayton (O.) *Ledger*:

Principal politicians present are canvassing earnestly, and are very active, but nothing definite has transpired as to results. Reverdy Johnson is suggested. Judge Field is quietly pushed, but Pendleton is still ahead. Hancock's friends are active. Hendricks is standing off and so is Horatio Seymour. Both are willing to come in if things work right for them. Judge Davis is occasionally named. McClellan will be sprung at the crisis, if things look favorable for him. The Marylanders talk of bringing forward John W. Garrett.

Nothing new has occurred as to either Vice-President or the platform. Seymour, Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Stevenson, of Kentucky, and Eaton, of Connecticut, are spoken of for President of the Convention.

C. L. V.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nova Scotia Petitions for Leave to Secede.

LONDON, Monday, July 6.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord STRATHEDEN presented the petition of the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian Dominion, and praying Parliament to allow them to leave the new Confederation.

The Boundary bill was passed in Committee.

Sir Morton Peto.

LONDON, Monday, July 6.

Sir MORTON PETO has passed through the Court of Bankruptcy, and has been discharged.

SERVIA.

Execution of an Assassin.

BELGRADE, Monday, July 6.

C. NEMALOVIC, brother-in-law of Prince KARAGEORGEWICH, has been executed for participation in the recent conspiracy.

JAPAN.

New Complications—The Revolution Still Progressing.

LONDON, Monday, July 6.

Dispatches from Shanghae have been received, which represent that the revolution in Japan had assumed a new phase. It was reported that a combination had been formed by twelve of the most powerful Daimios against the Mikado or Spiritual Emperor. This new complication threatened to prolong indefinitely the restoration of tranquillity in that country.

FRANCE.

Celebration of Independence Day in Paris.

PARIS, Monday, July 6.

Independence Day was celebrated by the Americans in this city in a spirited manner. A grand dinner and ball were given, which were very fully attended by French and American ladies and gentlemen.

WURTEMBERG.

Mr. Bancroft Has an Interview with the King.

STUTTGARDT, Monday, July 6.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the American Minister to Berlin, has had an interview with His Majesty King CHARLES of Wurtemberg, at which he presented his credentials as the representative of the United States, and received an invitation to dine with the King. It is understood that the Government is now ready to ratify the naturalization treaty with the United States.

MEXICO.

An Imperialist General Discovered—Dissatisfaction with Juarez—Intrigues of the Clerical Party.

HAVANA, Monday, July 6.

The latest intelligence received in this city from Mexico states that the Imperialist, Gen. JOSE GUTIERREZ, who had been hidden in the Capital since the surrender of MAXIMILIAN, was discovered on the 19th of June, and subsequently sentenced to death. He has just been pardoned by JUAREZ.

Gen. ESCOBEDO had gone in pursuit of the revolutionists in the Sierra.

Gen. CORONA had gone to Sonora.

Solemn requiem masses were said at the Capital on the 19th in commemoration of the deaths of Ex-Emperor MAXIMILIAN and Generals MEJIA and MIRAMON.

The journals denounce the action of President JUAREZ toward Minister TEJADA, as an affair indecent and unworthy of the President.

The Free Masons of the Capital celebrated St. John's Day with appropriate ceremonies and a banquet.

President JUAREZ has issued an order prohibiting the further export of specie until August.

The crops of the country are a total failure, and it is feared a famine will be the result.

The clerical party had been very industrious in the State of Querrero. The priests had caused a great deal of religious fanaticism in certain localities, and the consequence had been the frequent commission of violence.

The proposition of EDMUND STEPHENSON to the Governors of the States of Mexico, for the construction of the Rio Grande, Pacific and Mexico Railroad, had been favorably received.

The entire Republic continues in a disturbed state, and many murders and robberies have been committed.

PACIFIC COAST.

Disaster at Oakland on the Fourth—Many Persons Drowned—Reported Defeat of Gen. Crook by Indians in Idaho—Departure of Treasure from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, July 6.

An awful calamity occurred on the evening of the 4th of July, by the giving away of the drawbridge at the ferry-boat landing on the Oakland side of the bay. About sixty persons were precipitated into the water. Ten bodies have been recovered. It is impossible to ascertain the number drowned.

The Fourth was generally celebrated throughout California, Nevada and Oregon.

Gen. DIVEN reports at the military headquarters in this city the result of a 45 days' scout against the Indians in Arizona. His force consisted of 100 cavalry, 50 infantry, 4 guides. Parties of Indians were discovered at different localities, but fled at the approach of the troops.

The pack trains suffered severely; a quantity of rations were lost. The Commander recommends the opening of roads through the Indian country to enable the troops more readily to track the savages.

Idaho advices to June 27 reported that Gen. CROOK was recently defeated by the Indians, and compelled to send to camp for teams to take in the dead. The Indians were well fortified. Gen. CROOK attacked them with two companies of infantry with the above result. Although the report comes direct, it is not fully credited.

The loss by fire at Idaho City was $40,000.

Idaho papers complain that when officers have been long enough in command to understand Indian warfare, they are invariably removed.

The steamer *Montana*, for Panama, sailed to-day with $475,000 in treasure, $46,000 of which is for New-York. Mark Twain is a passenger.

Flour quiet; Extra, $7 50; Superfine, $6 25. Wheat firm at $2@$2 10 for new, and $2 15 for old. Legal Tenders, 71¾.

HAVANA.

Decrease of the Cholera—The New Cable.

HAVANA, Monday, July 6.

The cholera, which made its appearance here a short time ago, is decreasing in violence, and the attacks are much milder than at first.

The frigate *Narva* is anchored at the mouth of the harbor. Nothing has been done toward recovering and splicing the new cable.

English Ship Burned at Sea.

HAVANA, Monday, July 6.

The English ship *Kerblain*, from London for Matanzas, with a cargo of coal, was burned at sea on the 28th of June, off the coast of St. Domingo. The Captain and eight men were taken to Cardenas by the Bremen bark *Duckwith*. Another boat in charge of the mate is supposed to have reached the coast.

Triumph of the Atlantics in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 6.

There were about 5,000 people on the Union Grounds this afternoon, to witness a match game of base-ball between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and Cincinnatis, of this city. The score stood 40 to 19 in favor of the Atlantics.

More Murders in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, July 5.

Last night two whites and one negro went to a house occupied by a negro named PENDLETON FORD, at the corner of South and Hernando streets, and gained admittance. Immediately on entering, the negro walked up to the bed where FORD was lying, and without uttering a word, shot him through the body. The party then walked away deliberately. FORD died at 5 o'clock this morning. There is no clue to the murderers, notwithstanding that FORD's wife and two other negro women were in the room at the time.

Private A. S. GREGORY, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, was shot in the face to-day by EDWARD O'NEIL, lately Chief of the Fire Department. The ball grazed the carotid artery. The difficulty originated in GREGORY's visiting O'NEILL's sister at his house. On being ordered to leave, GREGORY rushed at O'NEIL, who then shot him. O'NEIL was arrested and lodged in the Station House. A number of soldiers gathered there, vowing vengeance, but the Police quietly removed O'NEIL.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, July 6.

The Senate and House completed their organization to-day. The officers elected in the Senate are all Republicans. In the House M. A. HARDIN, Democrat, was elected Clerk, and JESSE OSTEN, Democrat, was elected Messenger. Eleven new members were sworn in, giving the Democrats a majority. Messrs. HARRIS, SPEAR and CHANDLER were appointed a committee to wait upon Gov. BULLOCK and inform him that both Houses had organized and were ready to receive any message he might have to communicate. The Legislature then adjourned.

In the election for Speaker of the House Saturday, MCWHARTON (Republican) received 76 votes, and PRICE (Democrat) 74, PRICE voting for MCWHARTON under the impression that MCWHARTON had cast his vote for him (PRICE.) On learning the contrary he asked permission to withdraw the vote given for MCWHARTON, which was granted by the Governor, who decided that MCWHARTON was elected.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, June 6.

The Legislature organized to-day by the choice of F. J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker of the House, and Major T. D. CORBIN, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. BOOSER being sick.

In the House Mr. WHIPPER, a Northern negro, nominated a colored man for Speaker, and said the time had come for the issue to be made in the party. Heretofore the Republicans denied the black man everything, and showed hostility toward them. Hereafter he would assert his own rights and protect them too, and the consequences must be with his enemies. He was severe upon the ignorant white man, who had been elevated to office by the colored voters. He said that thing must stop or the party would go to pieces. Considerable excitement was created by the speech.

Mr. ORR was absent to-day. Mr. SCOTT has arrived.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday July 6.

The State Senate to-day dropped their joint resolution ratifying the 14th article, which was engrossed for the third reading, and took up the House resolution, (which has a similar object in view,) for concurrence, and passed it to the second reading.

The Senate appointed a Committee on Elections, composed of five Republicans and two Democrats.

A bill was introduced in the House by Mr. MCMILLAN, which creates the office of State Printer, to whom shall be given the entire State and municipal printing. The bill was denounced as a tremendous swindle. It provides that this official shall hold office four years—two years longer than the legislative term of office.

Treaty with the Eastern Shoshones and Bannock Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 6.

A Fort Bridger, Utah, dispatch says a treaty was concluded on the 4th with the Eastern Shoshones and Bannocks. The Government was represented by Gen. AUGUR. The treaty stipulates that the country drained by Wind River and its tributaries, from Wind River Mountains, on the southern boundary, to Little Owl Creek, north, is given to the Shoshones for a permanent reservation. The Bannocks will have a reservation on Snake River, extending from near Soda Springs to the head of Comas Creek. The exact boundaries are not yet determined, but this country is guaranteed. An agent is to be furnished with a residence and warehouse upon the reserve, together with a farmer, physician, blacksmith, carpenter, miller and engineer, with suitable shops and residences for each, and a mission building and sawmill; the necessary agricultural implements and seeds are to be furnished.

For the present, both tribes are to be under the supervision of an agent, who, until the reservations are permanently occupied, will, as heretofore, have his residence at Fort Bridger.

These Indians have for years lived under a former treaty, and faithfully complied with its stipulations. They seemed pleased with the conference and willingly assented to the treaty.

Extra Session of the Tennessee Legislature Called by Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 6.

Gov. BROWNLOW has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 27th of July. It is understood that the chief reason for this is the necessity of doing something relative to the bonds of the State.

The Burning of an Academy in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, July 6.

The Lawrence Academy, at Groton, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The library, apparatus, &c., was mostly saved. The fire is supposed to have caught from Chinese crackers thrown on the piazza by a boy. The loss on the building is $4,000, and is covered by insurance.

The Democratic Candidate—Action of the St. Louis Soldiers' and Sailors' Democratic Club.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 6.

At a regular meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Democratic Club to-night, resolutions were adopted requesting the Missouri delegation to present the name of Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR to the National Democratic Convention now in session as candidate for the Presidency; also pledging the support of the Club to the nominee of the Convention, and indorsing Gen. BLAIR's recent letter.

The Mississippi Election—A Democratic Majority of 11,400—The Crops.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, July 6.

Returns from all counties but two give a Democratic majority of 11,400.

Fine rains have fallen during the past three days, and the crop prospect is excellent.

Large Majority for Gov. McCormick as Delegate from Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 6.

A Denver dispatch says Gov. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, is elected to Congress by the largest majority ever given to any candidate in that Territory.

Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Monday, July 6.

The delegates to Syracuse from the First Assembly District of this county are THEODORE B. GATES, EGBERT WHITAKER, and GEO. B. HIBBARD.

The Ashburn Murder Trial.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, July 6.

The defence for the Columbus prisoners was commenced to-day. The main points of the defence are to prove an *alibi*.

Republican Nomination for Congress in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 6.

The Republicans of the Tenth Illinois District, on Saturday, nominated Prof. J. B. TURNER, of Jacksonville, for Congress.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 6.

NORTH CAROLINA RESTORED.

While the assembled wisdom of the Democracy is deliberating whether it will declare reconstruction null and void, the Congress of the United States is daily restoring to their places of representation the Southern States as they present themselves qualified. To-day the State of North Carolina was added to the list, and the names of her Representatives sounded on the roll call of the House of Representatives. The official notification of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by her Legislature was received in both Houses, and the credentials of her Representatives were presented by Mr. PAINE and referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. DAWES soon made a report from that Committee, and Messrs. DEWESE, FRENCH and JONES were sworn in. Messrs. HEATON and LASH have not yet arrived, while Messrs. BOYDEN and DOCKERY are debarred from being sworn for the time being on account of their inability to take the iron-clad oath. This, however, will soon be removed. The Senate today passed the House bill which provides a modified form of the oath to be taken by persons from whom political disabilities have been removed. It came back to the House, which immediately concurred in the verbal amendments made by the Senate, and the bill will unquestionably be signed by the President to-morrow, so that Messrs. BOYDEN and DOCKERY will be able to take their seats without material delay. The disqualification of Mr. BOYDEN consists solely of having been a member of the rebel Legislature of 1864, which he entered at the request of Union men for their protection. Mr. DOCKERY was in the rebel army a short time in 1861, but subsequently did able service to the Union cause. Of the seven members of the delegation four are natives of the State. On the whole the delegation is exceedingly respectable in point of intelligence and character. Mr. BOYDEN was a member of the Thirtieth Congress with President LINCOLN, whom he knew well, with Gen. SCHENCK and Senator DIXON, both of whom were then members of the House.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported an important bill to-day to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments. It was made the special order for the second Tuesday of December next. The bill is as follows:

A BILL to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the 1st of May, 1869, the United States notes now outstanding shall, when received in the course of ordinary transactions at the Treasury of the United States, be destroyed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and in lieu thereof the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue United States notes of the same denomination as those in lieu of which they are issued, payable in coin on demand at the United States Treasury at and after one year from date, and all notes of National Banks so received at the Treasury shall, under such regulation as the Secretary shall prescribe, be redeemed by the banks issuing the same in United States legal-tender notes, and the last-named notes, when received at the Treasury, shall be destroyed and in their stead notes authorized by this act, shall be issued as hereinbefore provided; the whole amount of the new notes authorized by this section, shall not exceed the amount of United States notes now outstanding, exclusive of fractional currency.

SEC. 2. That the notes authorized by this act shall be legal tender for the redemption of National bank Notes, and for all other purposes by and to all parties, except by the United States in the payment of other such notes as have already matured, or in payment of the interest on the public debt where such interest is now or hereafter may be payable according to law in coin, and also except before maturity in payment to the United States for duties on imports, and in case of the receipts at the Treasury before or after maturity, of the redemption on and after maturity of any of the notes authorized by this act; the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to reissue the notes so received or redeemed, or to issue an equal amount, and no more, of other like notes, payable as hereinbefore provided, on demand at and after one year from date, except as is provided for in section three of this act.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, after the payment of the specie herein provided for shall have actually commenced, at his discretion to issue the notes hereby authorized for periods of less than one year, but not less than three months; he shall also issue new notes of like denomination in lieu of any notes herein authorized, which shall have been redeemed, and he is also authorized to purchase, at any time, coin requisite to enable him to redeem such notes, and in payment therefor he may at his discretion issue to any amount not exceeding fifty million dollars, bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe of denominations not less than $50, payable at any period not more than forty years from date of issue, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at or after five years from such date; and the interest on such bonds shall be payable semi-annually, in coin or other lawful money, at rates, if payable in coin, not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, if in other lawful money, not exceeding 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, and the rate and character of interest shall be expressed on all such bonds; provided, that no such bonds shall be issued at less than par in lawful money of the United States.

SEC. 4. That an accurate account shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States of the amount and denominations of all the United States notes received into the Treasury of the United States as destroyed, and he shall also keep an accurate account of the amounts and denominations of notes issued under authority of this act. The United States notes authorized by this act shall be in such a form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signature of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury; and also, as evidence of the lawful issue, the imprint copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the secretary, after said notes shall be received from the engravers, and before they are issued.

SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act no gold or silver belonging to the United States shall be sold or paid out from the Treasury, except in payment of lawfully authorized gold certificates, or in payment of interest on the public debt, where the same is according to law payable in coin, or as authorized in this act, or otherwise expressed by law. But the exchange of bullion for coin with the United States mints is not hereby made unlawful.

WEEKLY TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department during the week ending July 4 amounted to $326. The shipments in the same period were $70,000 to the United States Depository in Baltimore, and $134,706 to National Banks. Notes were forwarded during the week to the following amounts: $100,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, and $53,555 to National Banks. The United States Treasurer held in trust as security for National Banks, on Saturday, the following amounts, namely: For circulating notes, $841,518,900; and for deposits of public moneys $38,457,950. The amounts of National Bank notes issued during the week was $96,895; total to date, $308,672,946. From this is deducted the mutilated bills returned, amounting to $8,230,562; notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $692,829; leaving in actual circulation on July 4, $295,749,555. The fractional currency redeemed during the week amounted to $339,800.

THE RECIPROCITY WITH PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND.

The Reciprocity bill affecting the United States and Prince Edwards Island, introduced by Gen. BUTLER in the House to-day, is designed to relieve our fishing vessels from the onerous restrictions now imposed by the authorities of that island, and prepare the way for its annexation to the United States. The correspondence on the subject shows that in 1851 100 sail were damaged and 300 lives lost, their commanders preferring to trust to the sea rather than to go into port and subject their vessels to detentions or seizures.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday July, 6.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill making the office of Surveyor-General of Utah, and establishing a land office in Utah.

Mr. HOWE reported from the Committee on Claims a bill for the relief of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill in relation to the Commissioner of Patents, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

The bill provides that whenever the Commissioner of Patents shall be unable to discharge the duties of his office, or if he fail to do so, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate one of the Examiners-in-Chief to act as Commissioner of Patents during his temporary absence or disability.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill in relation to the action concerning naturalization, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill provides for the annulling and revocation by the Court which issued it, or by any United States District Court, of the certificate of naturalization of any person who, if it shall be made to appear, was not at the time the said certificate purports to have been issued entitled to be naturalized under the laws of the United States, or of the certificate held by any person claiming its benefits who shall be proved to be not the person mentioned therein as entitled to its benefits. Process of the Courts for investigation shall issue upon complaint on oath of any person, or upon certificate of the Judges of Registration of Election, showing probable cause after examination on oath of the party suspected or accused.

SOUTHERN MATTERS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to prescribe the oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities had been removed, and it was passed.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. YATES called up the bill to amend an act in relation to the establishment of a Territorial Government for New-Mexico, which was passed. It gives to the Territorial Legislature the right to overrule by a two-thirds vote the Governor's veto.

THE LADIES' MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the bill for the relief of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, would oppose the appropriation unless Congress would take entire charge of the matter. He had learned that the person having charge is one of the fiercest of the tribe of female secessionists.

Mr. JOHNSON described the condition of the grounds and buildings as dilapidated in the extreme, there being no funds to apply to their care. If there were any doubt on the subject he would move to insert the words "to be appropriated to the preservation and repair of the property." He thought when they appropriated hundreds of thousands to the Freedmen's Bureau, they should not be "niggard" when called upon to aid women in this behalf.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN suggested that the words "to be done under the direction of the District of Columbia," be added.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, disavowed any parsimonious motives in opposing the proposition, but based his opposition upon the slovenly and disloyal manner in which the affair has hitherto been managed. He moved to refer it to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. THUMBULL stated that he had been recently informed by a lady who had assisted to raise money for the purchase that no meeting of the officers of the Association had taken place for a long time, and that she believed that persons had been supported at Mount Vernon who had been active sympathizers with the rebellion. He thought, therefore, that some preliminary inquiry should be made, although he was in favor of the appropriation, as it was well known that the affairs of the property had been improperly managed.

Mr. HENDRICKS suggested a reference of the matter to the officer having charge of the public buildings and grounds.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN alluded to the sacred associations of Christian patriotism which led thousands yearly to Mount Vernon.

Mr. SUMNER said those thousands brought back the report that the house and grounds need supervision and repair. He hoped the appropriation would be made without examining too critically into the matter.

The bill went over at 1 o'clock to allow the special order, the TAX bill, to be taken up.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an order for evening sessions during the pending of the TAX and Funding bills, which elicited considerable discussion.

An amendment by Mr. CONKLING, providing that the evening sessions be devoted to general business, he stating that he wanted especially to call up the bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, was rejected.

The order was then adopted, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the TAX bill.

On the first amendment reported by the Committee on Finance, provides that the tax on b andy made from grapes shall be the same and no higher than that on other distilled spirits. A long discussion ensued on an amendment by Mr. COLE to make the tax on grape brandy one half of that upon other distilled spirits, which was rejected—12 to 24. the Western Senators mostly voting yea. The Committee's amendment was agreed to.

The amendment authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes, exclusively, from such provisions of this act relating to the manufacture of spirits, as in his judgment may seem expedient, was adopted, in reply to a question from Mr. HOWARD, Mr. SHERMAN said it authorized no remission of tax.

The third section of the bill added by the Committee was agreed to, making it the duty of owners, agents, or superintendents of distilleries to procure or attach any meter or meter safe prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at the expense of distillers.

The next amendment was agreed to, which was to strike out, after the provision requiring spirits placed in the cisterns as manufactured, to be removed after the third day, the clause requiring the immediate inspection, gauging and proving of such spirits.

Various amendments of detail were made and verbal amendments, among them striking out the words "once packing" in a number of instances after the word "cask."

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreements of the two Houses in regard to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

RECESS.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, at 4:30 o'clock, with the TAX bill not quite finished, the Senate held a short Executive Session and took a recess till 7:30 o'clock, this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

After recess the consideration of the TAX bill was resumed.

A further amendment of the Committee was agreed to, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may appoint not exceeding twenty supervisors of revenue, instead of sixty, as in the House bill, each to reside in a designated territorial district, and to receive not exceeding $3,000 a year in addition to expenses necessarily incurred by him, the said officers to have general supervision of the internal revenue matters, and to report in writing to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Some opposition was excited by an amendment empowering the Commissioner to employ not exceeding fifty persons to perform such duties as he may require of them, at a compensation to be determined by him, and it was passed over informally.

The amendment striking out the section forbidding assessors or collectors to exercise authority in any district but their own was agreed to.

The Committee's substitutes (heretofore published) for the sections in regard to drawbacks were agreed to.

The amendments restoring substantially the present rates of license were adopted, except that on the motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. These were amended by providing that wholesale dealers with sales under $25,000 pay $100, and $1 for every $1,000 over $25,000.

At 9:30 o'clock, leaving twenty pages of the bill yet to be considered, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call of States and Territories for bills for reference, bills and joint Resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, relative to Prince Edward's Island. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to admit into the several ports of the United States, free of duty, the produce of Prince Edward's Island, including fish, whenever the Colonial Government of Prince Edward's Island shall by law provide for the free admission of United States products to that island, and for free admission of American fishing vessels into its bays and harbors to refit, and shall license United States vessels to fish in its waters adjacent to that island, the license not exceed $5 for any one vessels.

By Mr. HIND—Providing for the payment of the same back pay and bounty to persons marked "slaves" on the rolls as to other soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALLISON—Approving the sale of certain lands in the City of Dubuque by that city. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—Granting lands to the Iowa Southern Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—To establish a Commission of Charities for the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PURCHASES AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The call of the States for bills being completed, Mr. KELLEY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the regularity and legality of the purchase of planing and riveting machines, Cameron pumps and tools and machinery generally, by THEODORE ZELLER, engineer of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia. Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. PAINE asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the Cherokee neutral lands, entitling actual settlers prior to June 10, 1868, on one hundred and sixty acres of land, or less, to patents for the same.

Mr. MAYNARD objected.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a joint resolution in relation to surveys and examinations of rivers and harbors. Passed.

Mr. PILE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the provisions of the law requiring the use of lock-up safety valves on vessels propelled by steam. Adopted.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a joint resolution to extend for three years to the West Wisconsin Railroad Company the period for completing its road from Monroe County to St. Croix River. Passed.

Mr. HOPKINS also offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House as to the prices paid and to be paid under contracts recently made by the Government for coal for use in the navy at New-York and Philadelphia, and whether coal has been or is to be furnished to Norfolk, Washington or other Southern ports from New-York, and, if so, why? Adopted.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to equalize taxation, and to reduce the interest on the public debt, and moved the previous question. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to charge as a tax on each $100 paid in interest on each United States bond $10, and in the same proportion for a less sum, in the same currency as that in which the interest is paid. The previous question was not seconded, the affirmative vote being only 21, and Mr. GARFIELD rising to debate the bill, it went over under the rule till next Monday.

A CONTESTANT'S EXPENSES.

Mr. HIGBY offered a resolution to pay $2,000 to JAMES POWELL for his time and expenses in contesting the seat of Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. HIGBY asked leave to offer a resolution requiring the bridge across the Ohio River to have a span of at least 500 feet across the main channel and to be 50 feet above high-water mark.

Mr. GARFIELD objected.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

Mr. HULBURD, of West Virginia, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to report back for present action the joint resolution fixing the compensation of members of Congress, which was referred to that Committee on Jan. 20. He moved the previous question. The previous question was not seconded, the affirmative vote being only 14; and Mr. PILE, rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule till next Monday, Mr. HULBURD remarking that there would then be another chance of getting a vote.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

The resolution which was offered by Mr. STEVENS on the 25th of May last for the appointment of Commissioners or courts of inquiry to report the causes of the arrest of citizens by military authority was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution which was offered by Mr. BECK on the 1st of June, in reference to the arrest of civilians by military authority in Columbus, Ga., was also referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO AGAIN.

The bill introduced by Mr. RAUM some ten days ago, in reference to the construction of bridges across the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, was taken up, and Mr. RAUM offered a substitute for it, providing that all bridges to be constructed and now in process of construction over the Ohio River, shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, shall not be of a less elevation than fifty feet above extreme high water, and with a span of not less than five hundred over the main channel. The bill, however, is not to apply to the bridge in process of construction at Louisville. He moved the previous question on the substitute.

Mr. SCHENCK desired to offer an amendment, making the bill apply also to the Mississippi and Missouri.

Mr. RAUM declined to let the amendment be offered, saying that he desired to see the question tested on the Ohio River alone.

Mr. MOORHEAD remarked that the substitute conformed with a report ordered to be made by the Post Office Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that he wanted the bill amended so as to extend its provisions to other rivers, and so as to guard the right of those now building bridges. He should vote against it in its present shape.

Mr. PILE remarked that there was no necessity for applying it to the Missouri River, and it would be a great injury to the commerce of that river; barges could not be towed up the Missouri on account of the current being so strong. Nor was there any necessity for it on the Mississippi River above Keokuk, but there was great necessity for it on the Ohio and on the Mississippi below Keokuk.

The previous question was seconded and the substitute was adopted, and the bill passed—yeas 80, nays 24.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of North Carolina with the ratification by the Legislature of that State of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. PAINE, presented credentials of five members elect from North Carolina, which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect certain treaty stipulations with the Choctaw Indians, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payment, which was ordered to be printed and made the special order for the second Tuesday in December next.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

The Committee on Claims, having had an extra hour assigned to it, reports from it were made by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, MERCUR, COBB and STOKES, and bills were passed for the relief of the following-named persons:

Anthony Bucker, Mark Howard, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Connecticut; Capt. Thos. W. Miller, of the Army of the Potomac; N. A. Shuttleworth, of Harrison County, West Virginia, heirs of James S. Porter, of Hancock County, West Virginia; Samuel Tibbals, Henry B. St. Mars, (allowing him $10,000 for services and information in the arrest of John H. Surratt;) George Kaiser, James Hooper.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the reward of $100,000, offered by the President of the United States for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The bill allows $5,000 each to Major-Gen. James H. Wilson, Lieut. Col. Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Harnden, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry; Capt. Yeoman, of the First Iowa Cavalry; and the ballance to the officers and men engaged in the capture, in proportion to their monthly pay proper.

Mr. UPSON made the point of order that the bill making an appropiation must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules, so as to consider the bill in the House.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of yeas 84, nays 20.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

REPORT ON IRON-CLADS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, with the report of Capt. EADES on iron-clads.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of NANCY WEEKS, a revolutionary pensioner, was taken from the speaker's table and concurred in.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the action of the Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to, and a Committee of Conference asked on the disagreeing votes.

Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, DELANO and PHELPS were appointed Committee on Conference on the part of the House.

NORTH CAROLINA MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of JOHN R. FRENCH, JOHN T. DEWESE and ALEXANDER H. JONES, members elect from North Carolina, and those gentlemen advanced to the Speaker's chair, had the oath of office administered to them, and took their seats as members.

THE ENTRANCE INTO THE BLACK SEA.

Mr. KELLEY offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to instruct the Minister of the United States to Sublime Porte to urge upon the Government of the Sultan the abolition of all restrictions and charges upon the passage of vessels of war and commerce through the straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus to the Black Sea, and to endeavor to procure the perfect freedom of navigation through those Straits to all classes of vessels.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the Deficiency bill be postponed till Friday next, and that he be then allowed to offer as an amendment "the time to refund money to the City of Washington," which had been struck out without the proviso that had been originally attached to it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed the hope that the bill would not be postponed so long. He wished to have all the appropriation bills disposed of and sent to the Committee on Appropriations this week, so that if the Senate be ready an adjournment could take place in the middle of next week.

Mr. STEVENS suggested to postpone the Currency bill until Thursday next, and that was agreed to.

VACANCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive departments.

The substitute provides that in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the head of any Executive department of the Government, the first or sole assistant thereof shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, perform the duties unless a successor is appointed, or until the absence or sickness cease; that in case of such resignation, &c., of the head of a bureau, the deputy or chief clerk shall perform the duties; or the President may direct the head of any other Executive department, or other officers of the department, to perform the duties without extra compensation; the vacancies in case of death or resignation not to be temporarily supplied for more than ten days.

After explanation by Mr. BOUTWELL, the substitute was agreed to and the bill, as amended, passed.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On motion of Mr. MOORHEAD, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair.

The first bill on the calendar being a bill in relation to the reassembling of Congress, Mr. MOORHEAD moved to lay aside that bill in order to take up the Tariff bill. On a vote by tellers, there was no quorum voting. The roll was called, and one hundred and one members—one more than a quorum—answered to their names. The vote was again taken by tellers, and again there was no quorum voting.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved that the Committee rise, remarking that the weather was oppressively hot, and it appeared impossible to retain a quorum.

The Committee accordingly rose.

AMENDMENTS TO THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked unanimous consent to offer amendments to the Deficiency bill; one to pay the City of Washington for money advanced in improving the property of the General Government, with a proviso that had been ruled out of order.

Objection was made.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to suspend the rules for that purpose.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 97 to 4, and the amendments were considered as pending.

The Deficiency bill was then postponed till Thursday next.

BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS OF 1861.

Mr. COBB reported, from the Committee of Claims, a joint resolution, construing the acts of Aug. 6, 1861, to mean that every private of volunteers entered under and by the virtue of the proclamation of the President, and General Orders Nos. 15 and 20, dated respectively May 4 and May 25, 1861, issued in accordance therewith, prior to July 22, 1861, shall be entitled and be paid the allowance of $100, provided by said General Orders, in all cases where said private has been honorably discharged from the service.

Objection was made, but Mr. COBB said that the joint resolution was only to show justice to a small class of meritorious soldiers, that it was only to keep inviolate the proclamation of the President—the lamented LINCOLN—and the orders of the War Department connected therewith, and that he would continue to press its passage whenever opportunity offered.

The resolution gives the one hundred d

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription to the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.
Payable May 1, 1898.
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.
JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale Alabama Eight and Five Per Cent. Bonds, Louisiana and South Carolina Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and Six Per Cent. Virginia Registered Stock.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of 24th-st., N. R.
JOHN T. CONOVER, President.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

SOUTHERN COUPONS WANTED.—THE highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, and Louisiana, past due coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 6, 1868.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	112¾	113¼	5-20 C., '67, new	108⅝	108⅞
Coupon, 1881	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Registered	106⅝	107⅛
5-20 Reg., 1862	109½	109¾	10-40 Coupon	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113⅞	Gold	140⅜	140⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	110¾	110⅞	June 7.30	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅝	111⅞	July 7.30	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 C., '65, new	108⅝	108⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, July 6, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE OLD
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
NET SURPLUS	163,885 32
TOTAL ASSETS	$316,885 32

OFFICES, NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
And NO. 11 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July out of the profits of the last six months.
At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	ALBERT W. GREEN,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEORGE W. PLATT,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
BRYAN H. SMITH,	SAM'L F. WHITING,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	HARRISON P. LISCOMB,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOSEPH RUDD,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously reëlected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice-President.
JUNE 13, 1868. TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES LOANS OF 1847 AND 1848.
In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the holders of United States bonds of the loans of 1847 and 1848 are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, *on and after the first day of July,* 1868 (proximo;) and that interest on the aforesaid bonds will cease after June 30, inst.
All bonds must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.
Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission and the bureau in which it was lodged should be stated.
Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,542,328 13
Commercial paper	$508,293 93	
Demand loans	1,062,306 53	
Other suspended and overdue paper	7,000 00	
Indebtedness of Directors	64,727 67	
Overdrafts		842 97
Real estate		255,000 00
Current expenses		23,800 31
Premiums		45,000 00
Cash items		18,816 49
Cash items, exchanges for City Banks		417,705 80
Due from National Banks		57,785 24
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		850,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		65,391 26
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		11,615 00
Specie		21,216 75
Fractional currency		1,173 26
Legal-tender notes		544,652 00
Compound interest notes		300,000 00
Total		$4,255,317 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		108,581 25
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$757,500 00	
Less amount on hand	10,406 00	
Amount outstanding		747,094 00
Individual deposits		1,563,458 10
Uncollected checks, exchanges for City Banks		436,512 29
Due to National Banks		299,771 98
Due to other banks and bankers		10,625 64
State Bank circulation outstanding		4,930 00
Discount	$14,941 76	
Exchanges	11,039 05	
Interest	53,684 93	
Profit and loss	900 00	
Income real estate	3,130 75	83,696 49
Dividends uncalled for		647 50
Total		$4,255,317 15

I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of July, 1868.
A. D. W. BALDWIN,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, of New-York, on the morning of July 6, 1868.

Loans and Discounts		$457,004 08
Over drafts		543 00
Banking House		13,500 00
Premium account		2,859 80
Due from National Banks		115,142 48
United States bonds		288,500 00
Cash items, exchanges, &c.		97,541 05
National Bank notes	$53,405 00	
Specie	5,786 91	
Fractional currency	8,326 00	
Legal tender	92,750 00	
Compound interest notes	18,960 00	
Three per cent. certificates	110,000 00	289,227 91
Total		$1,264,318 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$250,000 00
Circulating notes		224,026 00
Individual deposits		729,620 04
Surplus	$56,000 00	
Discount account	3,049 62	
Exchange account	182 14	
Interest	832 17	
Profit and loss	628 95	60,672 28
Total		$1,264,318 32

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank, of New-York, being duly sworn, depose that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1868. E. RING, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-sts., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of Twenty Thousand Dollars of said Bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

ILLINOIS COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of all descriptions, that are in default of interest, wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK GRUND, Luis Cerero and Rafael Cerero, plaintiffs, against H. M. Barroweliff, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1868, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 4, 1868. HENRY WHITTAKER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of June, 1868. HENRY WHITTAKER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je30-law6wTu*

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS.
A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable to Northern stockholders on demand, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEORGE T. HULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.
Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 23, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo.
Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on an after the 6th of July next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.
The transfer Books will be closed until July 9 prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the past six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German an French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20.
ALL MONEY deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $3,173,918 95.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, N. J. HAINES, } Vice Pr's. JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th-sts.—Six per Cent. interest free from Government tax. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from July 1.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1, to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.
DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
OFFER, PRIOR TO THEIR REGULAR JULY INVENTORY, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT A
VERY GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
SILKS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS;
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS;
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SUITS; UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS;
UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ALSO,
SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES AND BASQUES AT HALF PRICE.
ALSO,
AT THE GRAND-ST. STORE ONLY,
NEW CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, MATTING, RUGS, &c., &c.
BEDS, BEDDING, &c., OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRISTIE-ST.

GREAT CLOSING
OF
RICH SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to close out their wholesale
STOCK OF RICH AND MEDIUM
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
at Retail, at a great reduction, in order to close everything out before taking the usual half yearly inventory, comprising

ENGLISH JACONETS, fast colors	18c.
FRENCH BEST JACONETS, fast colors	25c.

BEST QUALITY PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES, 25c.; worth 60c.
500 ORGANDY ROBES, $3 to $10; cost $10 to $25.
DRY GOODS FOR SUITS,
Immense variety, from 15c. to 50c. per yard. Great Bargains.
PARIS SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, FOR SUITS, and great variety of GRAY GOODS; GRENADINES of newest styles, in large assortment, and ROBES at half cost of importation; ¾, 4-4 and 8-4 IRON FRAME GRENADINE, from 50c. upward. Greatest bargains ever offered.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
at same reduction.
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, and everything pertaining to
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
at less prices than ever.
500 PIECES WHITE PIQUES, 25c. up to finest imported.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
large assortment, at great reduction from previous prices.
BERAGE, GRENADINE, and a great variety of all kinds of RICH SHAWLS.
250 PIECES PRINTED PERCALES, 25c. and up.
150 PIECES PRINTED PIQUES, finest quality, 25c.
200 PRINTED PIQUE ROBES, $6; cost $14 to import.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, GLOVES.
200 DOZEN LISLE THREAD GLOVES, LADIES', GENT'S, CHILDREN'S, 25c.; cost 50c. to 75c.

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 551 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL LINE OF BLACK GRENADINES, HERNANIS, FLORENTINES, BAREGES, TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., &c., IN ALL WIDTHS. ALSO, SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF PONGEES, BAREGES, SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEASIDE POPLINS, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., 4s., 5s., 6s., PER YARD. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAID STRIPED AND CHENE MOHAIR GOODS FROM $3 TO $4 PER DRESS.
SUITS MADE UP AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. HANDSOME BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.
N.B.—ONE CASE OF BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. PER YARD. THESE GOODS ARE GOOD VALUE AT $1.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
WE HAVE
NEW RIBBONS TO-DAY,
EVERY WIDTH AND SHADE.
ALSO, LINES OF
BROCADED AND FANCY RIBBONS
at 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. per yard and upward.
SILK PARASOLS AND SUN-SHADES,
63c., 75c. 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and upward.
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN COLORED LACES, every width.
FROSTED LACES, FULL ASSORTMENT,
at 50c. per yard.
LACES, VAILS—PRICES DOWN!!
Clearing out all our stock of
EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, COLLARS, CUFFS and SETS, at 50 cents on the dollar.

CHEAP LINES OF GLOVES, HOSIERY AND SILK MITS, DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, every width and shade.
DRESS BUTTONS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c., &c.
NEW CORSETS FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE, very cheap.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS AND CORDED SILKS, everything desirable.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
OVER SEVENTY THOUSAND NEW STRAW HATS, BLOOMERS AND BONNETS, for Boys, Misses and Ladies, ready to-day.
The cheapest goods exhibited this season.
WHITE AND DRAB PAMELIA BRAID JOCKEYS, every shape, at 25c. and 50c. Prices all down.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND HATS—POSITIVELY HALF price. Dress Hats, new styles. Dress Bonnets $5, worth $12. Sun Hats $1. Excursion Hats.
L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.
Please save this.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES. HARNESS. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. WEEKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FERDINAND A. BENEDIKT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of KATE M. DERRICK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her, or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS W. COWDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WEYHAUSEN and PHILIP FREYTAG, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Weyhausen and Philip Freytag, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims payable under said act, and that the 16th day of July, 1868, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Notice is also given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, will be had before the said Register, at the same hour and place, upon said 16th day of July, 1868.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL DIETZ, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel Dietz, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles H. Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AMOS PRENTISS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Amos Prentiss, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER N. WOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter N. Wood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HIRSCHHORN and ETHAN ALLEN, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said bankrupts, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je23-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN M. CONNELL, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John M. Connell, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, June 22, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
je23-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB W. MOULD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob W. Mould, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
je30-law3wTu* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy, No. 1,050.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. CARR, a bankrupt.—By order of the said Court.—Notice is hereby given according to law to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 17th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court Rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated Buffalo, June 24, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
JNO. M'CONVILLE, Attorney, Rochester, N. Y.
je30-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. BOWERS, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George W. Bowers, of East Orange, County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit: on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the United States District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je23-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SILBER, bankrupt.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Augustus Silber, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je23-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON WEINTHAL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Weinthal, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
je23-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK H. JORDAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Frank H. Jordan, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
CHARLES H. HATCH,
No. 26 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
je30-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, in said district, on the 26th day of June, 1868.—The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE B. FOOTE of the town of Beekman, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.
je30-law3wTu ROB'T F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL HASKELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Carnes & Haskell, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HAYNES LORD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Lord, Warren, Evans & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. MILTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William B. Milton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1868.
je23-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW KUNZLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew Kunzler, of the City of New York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1868.
je30-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of A. HAMILTON HAGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by A. Hamilton Hager, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1868.
je30-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID W. IVES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David W. Ives, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1868.
je23-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. HOLSKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William F. Holske, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1868.
je30-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER H. MIDDLETON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Spencer H. Middleton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy7-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB FRIEDMAN and HENRY FRIEDMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 28th day of June, A. D. 1868.
je30-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JAMES GREENWOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy7 law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of FRANCIS T. PRANKARD, WILLIAM C. PRANKARD and JOHN S. MARSHALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 1st July, 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SPRINGMEYER, WILLIAM H. SPRINGMEYER and JOHN H. SPRINGMEYER, bankrupts. —Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of said bankrupts, will be held on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1868.
THOMAS PEARSON, Assignee,
No. 1,338 3d-av., City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of SIMEN STEINREICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simen Steinreich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je23-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STATES M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of States M. Sackett, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
je23-law3wTu No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of AMOS M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Amos M. Sackett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je23-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY S. HAWKS, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry S. Hawks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je30-law3wTu No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT McCORD, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert McCord, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
je30-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of CHAUNCY HEPHARD, of East Orange, Essex County, and THOMAS G. FRENCH, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. States S. Morris, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated July 3, 1868. W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SAGER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles Sager, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy7-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BLACK and WILLIAM SECOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Secor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of July, 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,053.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES K. FLEMING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles K. Fleming, of Scarsdale, County Westchester, State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN H. HOLDANE, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 106 Washington-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. PERSCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John P. Persch, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
HORATIO C. KING, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 28 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS S. TOBIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Augustus S. Tobias, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS STINE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Stine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. ABBOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Hy. Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward B. Abbott, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KENYON G. VIELE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Kenyon G. Viele, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB NEW, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob New, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ALBERT TILT, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 42 Walker-st., New-York City.

NO. 941.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. MELVILLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry B. Melville, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of PHILO McALPINE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philo McAlpine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN F. W. YERGENS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Christian F. W. Yergens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who was, on the 23d day of May, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 26th day of June, 1868.
JAMES GUYON BENNETT,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 76 Franklin-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOHN FRANKLIN BURNS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Franklin Burns, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* JOHN P. MANN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. H. SHERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of William C. H. Sherman, of the town of New-Windsor, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.
S. W FULLERTON,
je30-law3wTu Of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 29 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 261 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, Graduate of the Catholic University at Louvain, and normal school of Paris, (teachers' school,) No. 27 Bond-st.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED ALDERNEY prize bull JUPITER, got by the imported bull Sultan; also, one Alderney cow. Apply to LOUIS HEFELE, at R. M. Hoe's place, West Farms.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12

Chief cabin passage $130
Second cabin passage 80

TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage 145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS AND baggage on board the steamship SCOTIA will leave the Company's wharf, Jersey City, from 2 to 4 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 8th inst. Passengers only can be taken on board.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MANHATTAN .... WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA .... WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE .... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT .... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax) .... MONDAY, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP .... SATURDAY, July 25
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
HIBERNIA .... July 11 | COLUMBIA .... Aug. 1
EUROPA .... July 18 | CALEDONIA .... Aug. 8
IOWA .... July 25 | BRITANNIA .... Aug. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
The steamship DENMARK, THOMPSON, will leave SATURDAY, July 11, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.
The new iron North German steamship
SMIDT,
(Capt. H. RASCHEN,)
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN,
SATURDAY, July 25.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $75 }
Second Cabin .... 30 } Payable in Gold.
Steerage .... 22 }
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
MALTA .... July 9 | ALEPPO .... July 23
TRIPOLI .... July 16 | TARIFA .... July 30
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fail on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on THURSDAY, July 9.
Per cubic foot, 30 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twelve days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 4. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent.
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL ... VAIL .... SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES .... NELSON ... SATURDAY, July 25
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
MONEKA, Capt. W. MARSHMAN, is now receiving freight, and will sail as above, from Pier No. 4 North River, FRIDAY, July 10, at 4 P. M.
For freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,
Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat
RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,
leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at .... 10 30 A. M.
and .... 4 10 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at .... 7 30 A. M.
and .... 1 00 P. M.
Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:20 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.
Fare each way $1 00
Excursion tickets 1 50
Monthly commutation 20 00
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.
For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Stage Department,
No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Toms River at 5:49 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

CHICAGO.—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO CHICAGO FOR SALE.—A person having an excursion ticket desires to dispose of the return at a reduced rate, via Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Good till the 18th inst. Address E. S., Box No. 108 Times Office.

RAILWAY EXCURSION TICKETS EXchanged, bought or sold for any route at No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity.

PRINTING.

PRINTING INK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
NO. 24 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest black to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.
This paper is printed with my News Ink.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON $1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING
EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class $1 00
To Providence, first class 50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin) $1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 338 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. On and after TUESDAY, June 30, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 5, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 6, 3:30 A. M.	Monday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 6, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 7, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 8, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 9, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 9, 10:30 A. M.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.
Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.
Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, }
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK CITY, July 3, 1868. }
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, July 7, 1868, for the delivery at such wharfs in New-York Harbor as may be directed:
575,000 (five hundred and seventy-five thousand) pounds Oats, best quality.
675,000 (six hundred and seventy-five thousand) (net weight) good merchantable Timothy Hay, such as has been heretofore furnished this department for shipping.
50,000 (fifty thousand) pounds (net weight) Straw, best quality.
Proposals will be made at the rate for the net weight.
The same for shipment to Charleston, S. C., subject to inspection by an officer of this Department.
The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable. The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.
The names of sureties are required to accompany each bid.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned,
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General
and Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, July 20, 1868, for the following materials for repair of Oswego Pier:
CLASS I.
100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square, *sawed.*
100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square, *sawed.*
CLASS II.
100 kegs Burden's Wrought Spike, 9 inch.
CLASS III.
100 cords Stone for crib filling.
The timber to be delivered on the United States land, at the head of the pier, before Nov. 1, 1868. The spike in the United States storehouse, at the pier, before Sept. 1, 1868. The stone in quantities as called for, but the whole before Jan. 1, 1869.
Bids and contracts to be separate for each class. Blanks and further information may be obtained from the undersigned. C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 2, 1868. }

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent postpaid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV., A large number of first-class servants, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, girls for general housework, both City and country.

WANTED—FOR A SUMMER HOUSE, A GOOD ironer and waitress; also, cook; also, for private families, all first-class servants for all the different branches of work, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL AN ARTIcle wanted in every store and house; it sells well and large profit. Call at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 109 West 2d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. H. M. BAILEY, No. 3.6 Broome-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY CANVASsers for Carrier's Portable Mosquito Net. Apply at Agent's, No. 58 Murray-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English; all sorts baking; is willing to take full charge of the kitchen; will be found strictly honest and industrious; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at or address, for two days, No. 33 East 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; has no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Four years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as a good laundress or would do cooking, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at the present employer, No. 6 West 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, young girls for housework, chambermaids, nurses, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.; country or City.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper or seamstress; understands operating on machine; fully competent to take charge of a house; good City references given. Address Mrs. DENNISON, No. 220 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do up-stairs work; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; is a good baker; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 120 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE, respectable girl to do general housework; is a thorough, neat and economical servant; first-class washer and ironer; obliging, trusty and reliable; best of reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHwoman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 290 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best City reference; no objections to the country—Newport preferred. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress and dairymaid, chambermaid and fine washing, or nurse and plain sewing; competent to take either; eight years' referenc; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children; is willing and obliging to her employers; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 46 East 53d-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, with good City reference; is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 46 East 53d-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman in a private family; is a good baker; no objections to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call for two days at her present employers, No. 326 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid in a private family or as nurse; no objection to the country; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 45 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing; best of reference; country preferred. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at 731 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED LADY A situation to attend on a lady going on a tour to any part of Europe. Address A. B. C., Post Office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress to growing children; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 260 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 21 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family to do up-stair work; best of reference. Apply at No. 611 East 14th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS HELP IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Private families, hotels, first-class boarding houses, watering places and Summer resorts, please notice they can be supplied with the most respectable, competent, well-recommended girls of all nations, Protestants and others, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, (English;) thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; hot and cold graperies, green-house and hot-house plants, flower and kitchen garden; also the laying out of grounds; the very best of references. Call or address J., at Henderson & Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as a first-class gardener; cannot be excelled in grape growing and plant growing; his wife a first-class cook; understands the dairy, if her services are required; the best of references given. Address GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, in City or country; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITER; HAS a perfect knowledge of his business, which his character will certify; has lived in his last place three years; has been there a second time; has first-class reference for attention to his business, sobriety and honesty. Call or address E. K., No. 942 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Scotchman, in a private family; has served some of the leading gentlemen of this City, to whom he can refer. Call on or address McK., at Graham's harness store, 66 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Address F. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A sober, single, capable person; no objection to the country; good references. Please address by note, R. H., corner of Broadway and 22d-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given; apply at residence of last employer, No. 31 West 12th-st., or R. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as groom and coachman, who understands his duties thoroughly; well experienced in the care of road and fast horses, willing and obliging. Address J. M., No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, in the country, by a smart, steady, sober and industrious young Englishman; no objection as to distance, and can come highly recommended by last employer. Address M. C, M., Box 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address, two days, P. M., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; can milk; is not afraid to work; the best of City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a highly respectable married man; has the best of City reference; would prefer where there are apartments to the stable. Call or address W. B., No. 43 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging and industrious; first-class City reference. Address A. B. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as a farmer or plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience in the City, a situation as coachman; best City reference. Can be seen in the saddlery store No. 448 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; would fill the place of a light porter in some wholesale store. Address P. W. MURRAY, Old Star Hotel, No. 63 Lispenard-st., for the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 204 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS, washing for a family at her own residence, No. 41 West 26th-st; best City reference.

$10 GIVEN TO ANY PERSON PROCURING me a situation where I can realize that amount per week, as collector, clerk, or in any capacity where the services of a reliable young man are required. Address, for one week, E. G., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACT PRUDENTLY
Or you will go further, fare worse, and pay more. See the choice plots of the
MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,
At the Station,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes only.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-street; Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence, situated on one of the finest public squares in the City of New-Haven, Conn. This place is in an excellent neighborhood, and is one of the most substantial residences in the City of New-Haven, a city noted for its fine residences and good society. The lot extends from street to street, and is well supplied with fruit, shade and shrubbery.
Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State st., Bridgeport, Conn.

A SACRIFICE.—WILL SELL FOR $15,000 CASH a gentleman's country seat worth $20,000; the place is located on a commanding eminence in New-Jersey; fifty minutes from New-York; within easy walking distance from railroad depot; in very desirable neighborhood; the place is in perfect order; immediate possession will be given. Address OWNER, Box No. 5,656 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let, at Rye and Portchester, on the New-Haven Railroad. Good roads and fine drives. For full particulars address JOHN F. MILLS, Portchester, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS is called to the positive auction sale of the valuable property known as No. 486 Pearl-st., to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 14. The terms will be easy and liberal; sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house in 21st-st., west of 6th-av., complete in all particulars; must be sold; price $25,000; terms easy; possession immediately. Address STEWART, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 7th avs.—Two fine brown-stone houses, high stoop, 3 and 4 stories; superior order; bargains; others $10,000 to $80,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let for the season or year, at reduced rents, in the City and Brooklyn, also in the country. New-York, West 13th and 14th-sts., near 5th-av.; East 48th-st.; Staten Island; Irvington and Orange, New-Jersey; Hastings, Tarrytown and Inwood, on the Hudson, and various other localities. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine st.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIVE MINutes from the depot, a large country residence, with every convenience; grounds in perfect order; stable, green-house, ice-house (filled) and other advantages.
R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.;
Post Office Box No. 5,363.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Manhattan Heights, fully and completely furnished in a superior manner; hot-house, extensive grounds, fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c., in abundance; plenty of lawn, large garden; to rent for the Summer or year.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON Brooklyn Heights, in Remsen-st., between Henry and Hicks sts.; immediate possession given. Apply to HINSDALE & PATTERSON, Attorneys, &c., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $450 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

DUNBARTON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for boarders. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

GLEN COVE PAVILION.
This delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Steamers from Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By L. I. Railroad, from James-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 4½ and 6 P. M.
W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, (on a pleasant farm preferred,) for a gentleman, his wife, two children and servant, within one hour's ride of New-York, and convenient to the railroad depot, on the line of Northern New-Jersey or Erie Railroad preferred. Address, with particulars as to location, terms, &c., G. C., Box No. 2,895 Post-office, New-York City.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORTH Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, finely situated and well shaded; location healthful; near to churches; fine drives, pleasant scenery, &c. Terms $7 per week. For particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 66 South-st., New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—A very retired and mountainous region; trout fishing, walks and drives unsurpassed; price $5 50 to $10; reference, A. Relker, No. 96 Pearl-st., who has photograph and plan of buildings. Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two or three single gentlemen can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at moderate rates, only 12 miles from New-York. Address E. S. P., Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a few boarders at a cool, retired and shady place on the banks of the Hudson, near Woodlawn; stabling if required. Apply to J. CLARKE, No. 1,288 Broadway, up stairs.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for this Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman and wife, two young children and nurse, near a depot, and not far from New-York. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) F. R. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS MAY find elegant accommodations at a gentleman's country seat, baths, &c.; thirty-five minutes' per rail from City; high ground, overlooking the Sound. Address S. H. F., Box No. 116 Mount Vernon Post Office.

BOARDING.—DON'T GO IN THE COUNTRY when you can get handsomely furnished rooms, with board for two, at only $16 a week; hall rooms $7; fifteen minutes from Central Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded, and the grounds extend to and command a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest assorted stock of
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES,
of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces,
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, bedding, looking glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
FIFTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
DALY'S GREAT AND BRILLIANT HIT,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
SPLENDID ACTING, LIVELY DANCING,
SWEET SINGING, SPECTACLE,
SENSATION TABLEAUX, MIRTH, MUSIC,
BEAUTY and SUCCESS.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
JNO. M. KENNY .... Lessee and Manager
Second week of
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
the Inimitable Humorist, assisted by Miss HELEN NASH and Mrs. HATTIE GREEN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 7, AT 8.
THIRD EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
THE TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION, ETC.
PROGRAMME;
1. Grand March, "Army" .... (Band) .... Wiprecht
2. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra" (Orchestra) .... Rossini
3. Galop, "Postillion d'Amour" .... (Band) .... Hermann
4. Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen" (Orchestra) .... Strauss
5. Cradle Song .... (Band). Heinemann
6. Conjuration and Benediction, "Huguenots" .... (Orchestra) .... Meyerbeer
7. Polka, "Libelle" .... (Band) .... Faust
8. Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse" .. (Orchestra) .... Offenbach
9. March, "Militaire" .... (Band). Heinsdorff
10. Overture, "Leonore" (No. 3) .. (Orchestra). Beethoven
11. Duett, "Ione" .... (Band) .... Petrella
12. "Ave Maria" .... (Orchestra) .... Gounod
13. Grand March and Chorus, "Tannhauser" .. (Orchestra) .... Wagner
BY THE ORCHESTRA AND BAND.
14. March, "Crispino" .... (Band) .... Ricci
15. Overture, "Orpheus" .... (Orchestra) .... Offenbach
16. Song, "Sleep well, sweet angel" ... (Band .... Abt
17. Waltz, "Wiener Bon-Bons" .. (Orchestra) .... Strauss
18. Polka, "Linnet" .... (Orchestra) .... Bosquet
19. Grand Potpourri, "MUSICAL CONVENTION."
AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
(by request)
BY THE ORCHESTRA AND BAND.
CONDUCTOR .... THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Private Boxes, with six admissions, $3 50 each.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE—There will be
NO CONCERT ON THURSDAY NEXT,
the hall having been previously let to a private society. This will be the last interruption of the regular Concerts during the season.

HOWARD GLOVER'S OPERETTA,
"ONCE TOO OFTEN," first time in America. Niblo's Gardens, SATURDAY MORNING next, July 11.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PATENT EXTENSION.
Application having been duly made to the Commissioner of Patents, by J. H. BARTHOLOMEW, of the City of New-York, for the extension of the patent issued by him, dated June 20, 1854, and which was reissued in two separate patents, dated Nov. 13, 1860, being for improvements in Water Closet, Valves, &c. The examiner to whom said case was referred for examination, having in his report certified that the *Patentable Novelty*, as well as the *usefulness* of the improvements claimed, were *unquestionable*, the Acting Commissioner having decided on the 19th of June, 1868, that "said patents ought to be extended," the said two patents were on the 19th June, 1868, extended for the term of seven years; and the Acting Commissioner certifies that "the said patents have now the same effect in law as though the same had been originally granted for the term of twenty-one years," thus again confirming the validity of the patent.
This is to give notice to *manufacturers* of and *dealers* in Water Closets, Valves, &c., &c., and *Plumbers*, that all parties infringing upon said patents, either by making, dealing in, or using the improvements patented to the subscriber, without license from him, and not of his manufacture, will be deemed and held liable therefor.
F. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 84 Marion-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c., and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the assessments returned against them, within the time specified by this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.
LEWIS J. KIRK,
Collector Fifth District, New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District, State of New-York, (comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received the annual list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from this date until and including the 15th day of July, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
The said list contains the taxes upon incomes of the year 1867; the taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, plate and gold watches for the year ending March 1, 1869, and the special taxes upon business, trades and professions for the year ending April 30, 1869.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST.—comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868 has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Eighth District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of the valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved 3d March, 1865, 13th July, 1866, and 2d March, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 15th June until the 11th July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, professions, &c., and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending 1st May, 1868, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867.
A. SPAULDING, Collector.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2¾ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late CHARLES PUTNAM are requested to render same to S. PUTNAM, at No. 50 4th-av., within thirty days; also those indebted are requested to settle immediately.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HARLEM.—TO LET, IN A DELIGHTFUL LOcality in Harlem, convenient to boat and four car lines, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, communicating, together or separate, with or without board; family private. Address S., Box No. 4,613 Post Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—TO A RESPECTable family, a front and back parlor, back basement, and two attic bedrooms. Apply at No. 33 Wooster-st., near Grand.

ROOMS TO LET—TEMPORARILY OR PERmanently, singly or in suites; also one suitable for a physician's office. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—AT NO. 87 Henry-st.; a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
EIGHTEENTH WEEK—CROWDED NIGHTLY.
G. L. Fox's Comic Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The renowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as .... CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALI.
HUMPTY HUMPTY | A succession of marvels: doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. | DUMPTY DUMPTY
HUMPTY HUMPTY | | DUMPTY DUMPTY
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
Begins at 7¾ .... Concludes at 10:30
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces (in consequence of arrangements previously entered into) the
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S renowned PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway .... Admission 50 cents.
THIRD WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE,
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
in which the charming and talented WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE,
will appear in the principal roles.
All the original music, splendid orchestra and chorus.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last week of Miss Fanny Herring. A great local drama, THE FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES. Miss Fanny Herring in six characters. Songs, jigs, clog dances, banjo solos, by Miss Ella Chapman. Great minstrel scene. Mat O. Glen. FRIDAY EVENING, annual benefit of Mr. Wm. B. Freligh.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE, New Tammany Building, 14th-st., (adjoining Academy of Music.)
Crowded and Delighted Audiences to see
A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
UNSWORTH, the Great Black Demosthenes;
DAN BRYANT, Capt. Jenks of the Horse Marines;
EUGENE'S African Ballet Troupe.
Grand Divertisement, entitled
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
JOE EMMETT, the Great Western Dutch Moke.
Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller.
14th-st. (BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.) 14th-st.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETOR .... PH. BERNET
CARL BERGMANN'S
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING.
THE COOLEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE CITY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Should the weather prove unfavorable the concert will take place in the
GRAND HALL.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.
THE NEW REPUBLIC
OF
EMANCIPATION.
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND MATINEE
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
SATURDAY next, July 11, 1 o'clock. OPERETTA BALLET, and a GRAND CONCERT. Tickets $1, to all parts of the house, now ready at the box-office of the theatre, and principal music stores.

SECOND ANNUAL
GRAND MASONIC PICNIC,
in aid of the
MASONIC SCHOOL AND ASYLUM AT HAVANA, NEW-YORK,
to be held at
JONES' WOOD, TUESDAY, JULY 7,
DAY AND EVENING.
Music, both vocal and instrumental, dancing and performances of various kinds will be given.
The following distinguished persons have kindly volunteered their services:
Prof. W. B. HARRISON, comedian and satirist.
Mons. LEON GIAVELLI, celebrated gymnast and
Prof. J. A. MAUPHERSON, the well-known dancing master, who will have charge of the dancing.
Music by Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band and O'Brien's Eighth Regiment Band. Members of the Caledonian Club are expected to be present.
Tickets 50 cents, which can be procured at the gate, from the Executive Committee, and from W. H. BENJAMIN, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 2½ Barclay-st.; T. P. PASCALL, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, No. 422 8th-av., and of LOUIS JACOBSOHN, Secretary, No. 40 Broadway. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the picnic will take place on the day following.
Steamers CHAMBERLAIN and SETH LOW will run hourly from Peck-slip and 8th-st. after 10 o'clock A. M.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING THURSDAY, July 9, 1868, at 3 P. M.—Purse for $2 000, mile heats, best three in five in harness. D. Pifer's b. m. LADY THORN; S. McLaughlin's b. g. MOUNTAIN BOY. Horse cars leave Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries every five minutes for the Course direct. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, Martha, Norma, Traviata, Trovatore, Crispino e la Comare, Der Freischutz, Un Ballo in Maschera, La Somnambula. Each opera arranged for the piano-forte, solo complete, with overture, and the whole of the music; price 50 cents. All the above in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, the cheapest collection of modern music in the world; 60 books, 50 cents each. To be had of all music or book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S cheap musical publications free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST CLASS pianofortes—"Agraffe" treble—two or three used short time, at half prices. JENNYS & SON, No. 23 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$12,500.—AN INTEREST WILL BE sold in a first-class business—a monopoly—which has netted upward of $200,000 in the past three years, to a good business man, for $12,500; a portion of the purchase money can remain on time. Address BENSON, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING money by legitimate investment, may call on H. WHITEHEAD at any time. No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 10, in business hours; persons without capital need not apply.

TO LET—AMERICAN HOTEL, AT FAR ROCKaway, L. I.; near the beach; bar-room, ball-room, barn, sheds, ice-house, filled; rent one-half usual price; also a cottage. Apply to S. J. L. NORTON, No. 3 Dunham-place, near the ferry, Williamsburgh.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

ALL CERTAIN DISEASES, ALSO NERVOUS and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured without mercury. Consultations strictly private and confidential. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st. Thirty years' private practice in New-York City.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 11 to 4. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c.; mailed free. $1 50.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

AFFLICTED REQUIRING MEDICAL ADVICE in all special diseases, also nervous and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured by Dr. WEST, No. 545 B'way. Consultation strictly private and confidential.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines to cure. Consultation free at all hours.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent first post.

SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, 302 Broadway, Room 6, cor. Duane.—Advice and correspondence in the English, German, French, Italian, Bohemian or Hungarian languages.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

the question comes upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (HAMMOND) to the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (BIGLER.)

MR. BIGLER—Then I make a point of order upon the amendment. It is precisely in substance what this body has voted down repeatedly. Therefore it is not in order.

THE PRESIDENT—The motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was this: Not that the Convention should proceed to ballot, but that the Convention should proceed to nominate candidates. The gentleman from California proposes, by his amendment, so to modify that resolution that no vote shall be taken to nominate until after the adoption of the platform. The Chair thinks that is a resolution different from any that has been offered heretofore, and is a modification of the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

MR. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—It would be in order provided it was divided.

THE PRESIDENT—It is in the power of the gentleman to call a division of the question.

MR. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—I call for a division of the question. So far as regards excluding a ballot until a platform is adopted is one division; all that which precedes it is another.

MR. VALLANDINGHAM—What became of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri? If I understand, it is still undisposed of. This proposition can only come now as an amendment to the amendment, no further amendment being in order.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. VALLANDINGHAM) is right. The question before the Convention is the adoption of the resolution of the gentleman from Missouri, which has escaped the attention of the Chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That no balloting for candidates for President or Vice-President be had until after the report of the Committee on Resolutions shall have been received and adopted.

The resolution having been read,

MR. ——, of Missouri, said—That motion, with the permission of the gentleman who seconded it, I beg leave now to withdraw.

MR. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—Then I desire to modify that resolution, and to move that the States be called in their regular order, and that the candidates be presented and that there be conceded to each State five minutes to present the claims and character of the candidate whose name they desire to submit to the Convention.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Pennsylvania now modifies the resolution so that it shall read as follows:

Resolved, That the call of States be called in their regular order, and that each State have the right to present the name of any candidate for the Presidency, and that the delegation have five minutes allowed them to present their views upon their candidate. [Applause.]

MR. BREWER—I second the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. BIGLER.) It occurred to me this morning, when the motion was made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania to put in nomination candidates to be voted for for the offices of President and Vice-President, that it was out of order and out of the usual custom and beyond the landmarks of the Democratic Party. Heretofore, in all National Conventions, there have been no nominations made to the Convention until every State has had the right and been permitted to vote for any gentleman in this country—whomever they might feel disposed to vote for. In the place in nomination some candidates, and should then conclude that the nominations should close, there would be no power by which the Convention could afterward go for a man whose name had not been already presented to the Convention. I second this resolution because I consider it correct, and the other resolution incorrect and contrary to the usages and practices of the Democratic Party. We desire that every State shall present and vote for the candidate of her choice.

MR. HAMMOND, of California—Now I apprehend that it will be in order for me to offer my resolution, as there is no original resolution pending. I offer the following resolution as a substitute for the whole matter:

Resolved, That candidates for the Presidency may now be placed in nomination, but that no balloting be had until the platform of principles is adopted. [Applause.]

MR. BUELL, of Nevada—It is not my desire to occupy the time of this Convention, but I desire that the resolution now offered shall prevail. I desire that the opinion of delegates upon this floor, in regard to candidates, may be freely expressed, and that, too, without interruption from those who are outside. I trust that the Sergeant-at-Arms may be instructed to preserve order upon the floor of this Convention, as it is quite unpleasant to hear such noise and confusion or expression of approbation.

MR. GRAVES of Kentucky, moved the previous question.

The motion not being seconded, the vote was taken on the amendment of MR. HAMMOND, and the question decided in the negative.

The question recurring on the resolution of the delegate from Missouri,

MR. BIGLER of Pennsylvania, said—I shall be obliged to call for a division of that resolution, as the latter clause of the resolution has already been decided three times in succession.

THE PRESIDENT.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls for a division of the question upon the ground that the resolution contains two distinct propositions. The first part of the resolution is: "Resolved, That candidates for President be now placed in nomination;" and the second point: "That no balloting be had until the platform of principles is adopted." MR. BIGLER proposes now to vote upon the first branch; after which a vote will be taken upon the latter proposition.

MR. BIGLER of Pennsylvania, Mr. President I will now withdraw my call for a division.

The question recurring on the resolution of MR. BIGLER, it was adopted, and the Convention took a short recess. Before the five minutes had elapsed JAMES PONDER, of Delaware, moved that the Convention do now adjourn. The vote was taken by States, with the following result:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	8	..	Missouri	6½	3
Arkansas	5	..	Nebraska	..	3
California	..	6	Nevada	3	..
Connecticut	..	6	New-Hampshire	2	3½
Delaware	3	..	New-Jersey	4½	2½
Florida	3	..	New-York	33	..
Georgia	1	..	North Carolina	6	2
Illinois	16	..	Ohio	..	21
Indiana	..	13	Oregon	3	..
Iowa	3½	1½	Pennsylvania	..	26
Kansas	3	..	Rhode Island	..	4
Kentucky	..	11	South Carolina	6	..
Louisiana	7	..	Tennessee	10	..
Maine	4	2½	Texas	6	..
Maryland	..	7	Vermont	5	..
Massachusetts	12	..	Virginia	10	..
Michigan	8	..	West Virginia	2½	2½
Minnesota	4	..	Wisconsin	8	..
Mississippi	7	..			
Total				209	106

The Convention then adjourned until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

N. B.—The names of the delegates from the Territories admitted to seats on the floor in pursuance of a resolution adopted, were THOMAS W. BEITS, of Idaho Territory, and THOMAS E. EVERSHED, of Arizona Territory.

Convention Gossip and Rumors—The Platform—Chances of the Various Candidates.

The Sub-Committee of seven gentlemen, appointed by the Committee on Resolutions to select a suitable platform from the voluminous mass of resolutions presented to them, met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and after a short deliberation they harmoniously determined on a platform. They embodied several resolutions which were prepared by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER and Chief Justice CHASE, and others which were offered by Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, a New-York delegate, which were very generally understood to have emanated from Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR. The platform, as adopted by the Sub-Committee, declared in favor of a speedy restoration of the Southern States to all the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution before the war, and denounces, in the strongest terms, the reconstruction measures of Congress, which are declared to be unconstitutional and prejudicial to the interests of the country. The question of universal suffrage is claimed to be a question to be decided by the States exclusively. The reduction of the standing army is urged, as is also the prompt payment of the national debt. The platform concludes with an earnest wish for peace throughout the country. A meeting of the Committee on Resolutions was held in the evening shortly after the adjournment of the Convention, when the report of the Sub-Committee was rendered, and was the occasion of lively and protracted discussion. Senator MURPHY, of Brooklyn, presided, and Col. EDMUND COOPER, of Tennessee, late Secretary to President JOHNSON, acted as Secretary. Among the resolutions sought to be inserted in the platform was one presented by a delegate from Maryland, which related to the subject of the inequality of the races, and asserted the superiority of the white man to the negro. This was rejected by the Committee by a decided majority. The most important resolution that was rejected was one in favor of the repudiation of the public debt. It was introduced by a supporter of PENDLETON, but was voted down by nearly a two-thirds majority. Its defeat was considered to be the annihilation of PENDLETON'S chances for the nomination.

SUGGESTIVE SCENES AND STRAWS.

The first noticeable event of the morning was the burst of applause from the gallery at the mention of SEYMOUR'S name for the Presidency of the Convention. The gallery evidently felt bound, in courtesy, to applaud New-York's favorite son, or the occupants had been admitted purposely to do it. At any rate, the auditors did applaud vehemently and wildly.

A scene was attempted in connection with the assumption by Mr. SEYMOUR of his duties as President. The last act of Gen. PALMER in quitting the chair he had so ably and satisfactorily filled, was to appoint Gov. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, a committee to escort the President elect to the platform. There was a hush of expectancy in the hall, for very many were to see for the first time upon the redoubtable fire-eater who had breathed slaughter for so many years and had led the legions of chivalry in the crusade against the Union. WADE HAMPTON, ex-commander of Confederate cavalry, was in a moment singled out in one of the aisles. He is a man of little more than medium stature, compactly built on a rather large pattern, and was clad in a sober suit of black, cut in some primeval style. An oblong face of dark complexion, surmounted by coal black hair and adorned with whiskers of the Dundreary cut, made up the head-piece of the figure. Altogether the appearance of the fire-eater was prepossessing and lamb-like. HORATIO SEYMOUR, flanked on either side by WM. BIGLER and WADE HAMPTON, was an example of the eternal fitness of things so remarkable that the sight did not provoke a cheer. For a moment the history of the three men walked with them and instinctively delegates and spectators held their peace.

After Gov. SEYMOUR had concluded his oration, he became, as President of the Convention, a target for resolutions. Every delegate aimed one of some sort at him, and even outsiders had a chance. The Workingmen's resolutions met with considerable applause, but it was reserved for the platform of Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY and her co-laborosses to provoke the Convention to unseemly mirth. When one of her resolutions declared that there is now no qualification for suffrage except that of sex, which is insurmountable, the Convention heard not the plaintive wail, but only the joke, and accordingly guffawed immoderately. It may be concluded that Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY and her platform are to meet with no more consideration here than at Chicago.

A notable scene of the morning occurred during the call of States on the vote on the resolution to postpone the selection of candidates until after a platform has been adopted. When New-York was called, Mr. TILDEN announced that the State was not ready, and the Secretary proceeding with the call soon reached Ohio. Gen. MCCOOK, with a glance of defiance at TILDEN, announced that Ohio, too, was not ready. The call proceeded to the close, and meantime TILDEN crossed the aisle and engaged in a parley with MCCOOK, but apparently without result, for when New-York was called again Mr. TILDEN asked leave for the delegation to retire for consideration. The request was such a superlative joke that the Convention relaxed into laughter, and in the midst of it the vote was announced without either State having voted. MCCOOK shook his head grimly at TILDEN, while the latter smiled blandly in return. It was a plain case of diamond cutting diamond, but one diamond was smooth and polished, while the other was a little rough in the grain. This episode was the last straw of the morning, showing the wind to be blowing somewhat contrary for Democratic harmony.

The Convention adjourned about 1 o'clock until 4, and the interim was spent in endeavoring to patch up a truce between the East and West. During the morning it had been ordered that there should be no balloting for President until after the platform had been adopted. At that time both had been shy of an actual test of strength, and both sides had let the resolution pass by default. After the adjournment, however, both became emboldened, and overtures being made on the part of New-York, they were accepted by Ohio. Pennsylvania and Connecticut being in the secret, it was determined that Mr. EATON, of the latter State, should move a reconsideration of the resolution. The programme was carried out, and a motion being made to lay Mr. EATON'S motion on the table, the test vote came in that shape. The Southern States heading the alphabetical lists, voted yes, and the vote was in no wise different than was naturally expected until New-York was reached. When the Empire State voted solidly in the negative, which was a complete reversal of her supposed position, there was considerable astonishment and mystification, that was greatly increased when Pennsylvania followed on the same side. Those not in the secret supposed there had been an unconditional surrender on the part of the Anti-Pendletonians, when the truth was the whole manœuvre was a game of brag on both sides, and, upon the part of New-York at least, chiefly with the design of filibustering away the afternoon, while waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which, as stated in the TIMES yesterday, will not be presented until to-day. The ruse answered its purpose so admirably that a late dinner hour came before the Convention had put the question into such shape as to allow a candidate's name to be presented, and the body adjourned almost in the midst of a call of the States upon one of the many preliminary branches of the question.

The afternoon session was enlivened by the presentation of the Committee and address of the Soldier and Sailors' Convention. The Committee, formidable in numbers, and wreathed still with the battle-smoke of many hard-fought fields in defence of that starry flag draped everywhere around them, made a deep impression on the Convention and awakened some of the old-time war enthusiasm in the gallery. And well they might, for there stood Gens. FRANKLIN, SLOCUM, EWING, KILPATRICK and a full score of men, who had done the State some service on its battle-front. The address, read in a clear, loud voice by Major O'BEIRNE, was sufficiently strong in its denunciation of the Radicals to call out the unqualified approval of the audience, and Gen. EWING'S speech, which followed, was also received with those expressions of delight which only the Democracy know how to give.

Just before this episode came Sergt. BATES and his flag. His mission, whatever it was, appears to have been accomplished some time since, for he met with but little more favor than he experienced when he attempted to plant his flag on the Capitol. He was indeed permitted to mount the platform, but his presence there called forth only a hollow cheer from the gallery, and failed to meet with recognition whatever on the part of the delegates, and after a few moments hiding behind the rostrum celebrities, he groped his way unattended and unnoticed out of the hall.

Public talk in a public assemblage is legitimately public property when it serves as straws to show the currents of feeling. A Northerner and Southerner, both members of the Convention, met in one of the aisles. The Northerner had fallen under the suspicion of the Government during the war, and the Southerner had occupied a confidential place in the rebel Government. These two meeting, the Northerner hastened to assure the other that the South had had his sympathy during the war, and the other answering that he had been aware of it and had followed the Northerner's history with a great deal of interest. A conversation ensued that raised a doubt whether, if these men should succeed in electing their ticket, it would be the galvanized Confederacy or the United States of America in which we would live. Another straw. A Tammany Democrat, and an official of this City, seated behind the Georgia delegation, was curious to know whether a gentleman then passing out was the famous GORDON whom Stonewall JACKSON had deemed fit to succeed him. As a means of acquiring the desired knowledge, he tapped a delegate on the shoulder and inadvertently inquired "Is that Mr. Gordon?" "That, Sir, is Gen. GORDON," answered the Georgian, emphasizing the prefix and scowling indignantly upon his interlocutor. The Tammanyite was satisfied and asked no more questions.

PROSPECTS OF NOMINEES.

After the adjournment for the day the canvassing of the claims of the various candidates was resumed, and the several hotels were the scenes of most intense excitement last evening. It was understood that the events of the day had shown PENDLETON to be possessed of less positive strength than had been claimed for him, and his friends were less buoyant than before, but some still held that he had the solid Southern vote, and saw a glimmering chance there for his success. The adherents of other candidates were more discursive than ever, and names were seldom mentioned. Some thought that it now looked as though CHASE or PRESIDENT JOHNSON was the coming man, while others consented themselves with asserting that the leaders had it all fixed, and whoever is their candidate against PENDLETON is to be nominated with a hurrah when the proper moment shall arrive. But all was mere speculation, and the wildest speculation at that, and is scarcely worthy of reproduction. At the New-York Hotel the Southern delegations talked volubly in favor of HANCOCK again. To-day, if not exhausted in a great fight over the platform, may possibly develop who is to be honored by a defeat by Gen. GRANT.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Meeting Yesterday at Cooper Institute—The Convention Pledged to a "White Man's Government"—Denunciation of Congress

This meeting did not organize at the Cooper Institute yesterday until 12 o'clock, being detained by a reception given to a delegation of twelve New-Jersey veterans under Gen. BUNTON, who arrived in Jersey City. As these marched in procession to Union-square and back again with the delegates through the Fourth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue to the Cooper Institute, they were repeatedly cheered, especially opposite Tammany Hall.

At the opening of the meeting Sergeant BATES appeared upon the platform, waving the flag he carried through the Southern States. Cheers were offered for HANCOCK and MCCLELLAN, and on the chair being taken by Gen. FRANKLIN, several unimportant resolutions were offered, which were tabled and subsequently referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A resolution was read by Col. O'BYRNE, nominating Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK as President and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS as Vice-President, and calling upon the Convention to give them its cordial and united support.

An approval was given to President JOHNSON'S proclamation of amnesty on the Fourth of July, and a recommendation was presented that a Committee be appointed to tender him the thanks of the Convention for his past fidelity to the Constitution.

A resolution was presented by Mr. HOWARD ELLIS that attention should be given to actual issues, and that idle ones be laid aside. The latter had been settled by the war.

That it was the duty of Government to extend its interposition in favor of all naturalized citizens incarcerated in British prisons, to demand indemnity for their wrongs, and insist on the payment of the *Alabama* claims.

That all citizens of the United States, born or adopted, should receive the fullest protection abroad from the Government.

The Convention here being more disorderly than ever, Gen. MCQUADE rose and urged order, adding a suggestion that the resolutions of the different States should be called in regular order, and that all should be referred to a committee on resolutions without debate. This was agreed to, and it was decided that the chairman of each delegation should appoint a sergeant-at-arms to maintain order.

A protest was offered against the treatment by the Government of soldiers and sailors, and that a committee be appointed to address the nominees of the National Convention, and secure pledges that their services shall be recognized in official appointments.

It was then resolved that the delegation of each State should in future occupy a particular portion of the hall assigned to it, that in case of disorder, it may be known to whom it is owing.

Also, that if greenbacks were good enough to pay soldiers, merchants, mechanics, newsboys and bootblacks with, they were good enough for the pampered bondholder, who made the war a stepping-stone to military despotism and a pampered aristocracy.

That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Col. DAN. RICE, of Pennsylvania, for his kindness to soldiers and their families.

That the payment of the National debt is at present inexpedient.

That the principles for which the soldiers fought have been abandoned by the Radical Party, and that it is the duty of the National Convention to nominate such candidates as will secure peace and prosperity.

That all legal and moral obligations be preserved which were incurred to save the nation.

That the results of the war have been wilfully perverted, and that the nation needs saving.

That the Convention condemns the appointment of negroes to govern white men, and that States should enjoy the right to manage the suffrage question for themselves.

That in the surrender of the Confederates, they relied on the chivalry of the Federals not to treat them with indignity and oppression.

That the Convention condemns the tardiness with which soldiers and sailors are being paid their bounties, being often compelled to dispose of their claims to speculators at a great sacrifice.

That BEN. BUTLER should never be permitted to join the Democratic Conservative Party of this country, because we believe he will be after our spoons and bottles. [Great laughter.]

That the measure of Congress known as the Reconstruction act, bring to American citizens a vivid experience of arbitrary power in other lands.

That the national currency be withdrawn from circulation at the earliest possible moment, and that greenbacks be issued instead, thereby saving to the nation $18,000,000 in gold annually.

That no State has a right to secede, and that Congress has no right to exclude any States, and that all States are in the Union now, any act of the Rump Congress notwithstanding, and that all are and have been entitled to representation.

That a committee of five be appointed to invite ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors, now in the City, to seats in the Convention.

That no man should be nominated by the National Convention who, while pretending to favor the war, did all possible to frustrate its success.

That Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK be the choice of the Convention for the Presidency.

That the resolution offered on Saturday by Gen. EWING, of Ohio, be taken as the sentiments of the Convention.

That thanks be tendered to President ANDREW JOHNSON for his efforts to save the country from Radical usurpation.

That thanks be tendered to Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND for his efficient temporary chairmanship at the previous meeting.

That the Convention, though preferring a distinguished soldier, would unite on any candidate of the National Convention consonant with their principles.

That all changes resulting from the war are recognized and should be acquiesced in, and that no candidate who opposed the war, and classed soldiers as murderers, should be supported.

That the action of Congress during the war in ignoring merits of officers holding opposite principles, and elevating incompetent Radical Generals, should be condemned. Also, that Congress erred in forcing negro suffrage upon Southern States when they do not force it upon Northern States.

That Congress be thanked for voting an extra $33 a year for soldiers, and an extra $2,000 a year to themselves.

That the action of Congress in placing a partisan General over the President be condemned, and also their action in causing illegal constitutions to be created in the Southern States, which has resulted in the sending of an unworthy mass of Representatives to Washington.

That Congress has caused a deep degradation to the Southern States in forcing negro suffrage upon them, and in elevating, in the District of Columbia, bastard white men to power.

That it is the duty of Congress to withdraw all United States troops from the Southern States before the coming election, in order that no intimidation of voters should exist.

California, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Montana, Dacotah, New-Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Alaska, [laughter,] Louisiana, Alabama and Texas were named as not having offered any resolutions.

After a resolution thanking the Committee of Reception for their hospitality, the Convention adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

President Johnson and the Democratic Convention—In what Case He will Allow His Name to be Presented as a Candidate.

The following correspondence explains itself:

To Hon. Andrew Johnson:

SIR: The undersigned citizens of the City of New-York, having observed with satisfaction your administration of the highest executive office of the nation, and believing that the patriotism, fidelity to the Constitution, and fearlessness which have hitherto marked the performance of your official duties are the highest guarantee, as well as the essential qualifications for the efficient and faithful discharge of a public office for the public good, do respectfully ask whether, if elected, you will consent to the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of this country, you will allow your name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Yours, with high respect,

F. W. COGGILL, WM. H. APPLETON,
JAMES GALLATIN, J. W. GERARD, Jr.,
THOMAS MORRELL, HENRY GRINNELL,
ROBERT H. BERDELL, FRANCIS KIRDDY,
N. A. BALDWIN, EMIL SAUER.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

LETTER IN REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: To your friendly inquiry whether, "if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of the country," I would permit my name to be presented to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I would respectfully reply that I am not ambitious of further service—I may say, indeed, of further endurance in that elevated and responsible position, unless by a call so general and unequivocal that it would be an indorsement by the people of my endeavors to defend the Constitution and the reserved rights of the several Commonwealths composing what was once, in fact, the Federal Union. Of such approval, in the present temper of parties, I can perhaps have no reasonable expectation.

All history proves that men who, in official position, oppose for any reason the cherished schemes devised by factions to acquire power, usually find more determined assailants than open and earnest defenders. Hence, in resisting measures which, although sustained by Congress, I honestly believed to be encroachments upon the Constitution, my task has been made unusually arduous and ungracious by an opposition powerful, well organized and possessing a controlling influence in the halls of legislation unprecedented in the history of the country. Compelled to devote my entire time to the issues that have been forced upon me, and to contend against a majority represented by two-thirds of each House of Congress, I have been able only, while striving to protect and maintain the liberties of the people, to check extravagant expenditures for objects not contemplated by the Constitution, and to lighten the burdens of taxation which now rest so oppressively upon the nation. In the midst of these embarrassments I have not been discouraged when, from the public prints, or from some unusually frank and outspoken friend, I have heard that "I have no party." The suggestion has only served to remind me of a memorable remark, uttered when faction ruled high in Rome, that CÆSAR had a party, and POMPEY and CRESSUS each had a party, but that "the Commonwealth had none." Aiming only, as the representative of the people, to stand by the rights of the Commonwealth, may I not pertinently make the application to my own case? Constrained, in occupying my position as the Executive, to forbear to abide in silence wrongs and encroachments of the most insidious, as well as desperate character, or, sometimes, when incapable of arresting them, permitted only to employ futile protests; compelled, with only the privilege of remonstrance or the terrible alternative of counter-revolution, to resist revolutionary projects; obliged to stand in the attitude of a mere spectator, while the invaluable time of the nation has been wasted in causeless assaults upon myself and office for the benefit of a party, I cannot complain of the people, who, while witnessing, have not been able to make my cause thoroughly their own—the defence of the Constitution and laws their own battle.

Until, however, the people's representatives will recognize more plainly the imperative needs of the country, by lightening the burdens of excessive and onerous taxation, and preventing successive imposts upon the same article, beginning with its crude state and following it through the successive stages of manufacture to its final use and cost, the people being thus made to pay extortionately and ruinously these accumulated taxes; until the time appropriated in Congress to partisan schemes is devoted more to legislating for the people's wants, the nation will have to be content with the mere delusive hope and promise of better times; since mere party politics will continue to be considered of greater moment than the study and practice of political economy and the reduction of tariffs, and the making of a President of more consequence than the diminution of national indebtedness and a return to sound currency and specie payments. With the people, then, must rest the correction of whatever is wrong in the respects indicated, and if their public servants find them careless of their responsibility—if the people will not do their duty in seeing that their representatives perform theirs, no Executive will ever have power successfully to defend their rights, and few will care to incur the obloquy consequent upon the attempt.

I am now, however, as I have ever been, in the hands of the people, and at their disposal. My struggle for the Union and the integrity of the Government began long ago. Conscious of having honestly discharged my duty, and satisfied that the contest in which I have been compelled to engage will, in the end, at least, enure to the benefit, and, indeed, safety of constitutional liberty and human rights, I can well afford, I think, to look calmly on the present, and await patiently the verdict of the future. Whilst I know that the struggle for the rights of the people and for deference to use Constitution is not yet over, yet believing that the late palpable failure to do violence to that great instrument and the Executive office, the worst that faction can for the present do has been accomplished, I would only, in concluding this brief statement of my views and feelings, express the hope that in the selection by the Convention of a candidate for the Presidency, whose duty it will be, if elected, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and to execute the laws made in pursuance of its provisions, the public good and leading and well defined principles will not be sacrificed to the mere purpose of party ascendancy.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you most earnestly for the kind expression of your abiding confidence in me as a public servant, and to assure you that the approval of the people is all that is requisite to make manifest that the efforts I have made to restore the Union on the basis of justice and conciliation, have not been altogether in vain. Leaving my cause and myself in their hands, should the continuance and the conclusion of the contest to vindicate and preserve constitutional government be confided by them to abler and more worthy hands, I shall cordially acquiesce—as has been my habit—in the decision of the American people.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Messrs. F. W. Coggill, James Gallatin, Thomas Morrell, Robert H. Berdell, Wm. H. Appleton, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Henry Grinnell, Francis Skiddy, N. A. Baldwin, Emil Sauer, New-York City.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

The Last Day of the Festival—Distribution of Prizes—The Trial of Breech-Loaders—Final Grand Ball.

The National Sharpshooters' Festival at Jones' Wood closed yesterday. It has been in every respect a complete success. The shooting has been altogether up to the mark, and the festal part of the occasion equally so. Day after day Jones' Wood has been thronged by many thousands of people, and the good order that has prevailed throughout has been the subject of universal remark with visitors not acquainted with the uniformly peaceful habits of the lymphatic Germans. There were not as many people at the Wood yesterday as on the previous days of the Schueizenfest. The shooting having been concluded on Saturday, the interest was gone for those who had come specially to witness that. The names of the most successful marksmen being already pretty generally known, the distribution of the prizes became in a great measure a mere matter of form. During the afternoon, however, the usual attraction of music and dancing, HARRY LESLIE'S tight-rope performances and the other amusements afforded, induced a great many young people to be present at the closing scenes.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At 10:30 A. M., the distribution of the prizes commenced in the Fest Hall. There on an elevated platform were the various articles offered to the victors of the Schuetzenfest, and they formed a glittering and imposing array. On the platform were the chief officers of Schuetzenbund. Each successful candidate for a prize as his name was called stepped forward and received the article awarded him by the Special Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the sharpshooters. As a great many had hit the targets the same number of times, it was decided that they should draw lots for their respective prizes. Each of those who had won an honorary prize was permitted to select one of three different prizes of equal value.

JOHN BECKER, of Guttenberg, N. J., was crowned Schuetzen-Koenig, or King of the Sharpshooters, having hit the centre 136 times. His prizes consisted of $100 in currency, a meerschaum pipe by KALDENBERG, worth $100, a carpet worth $50, a Panama hat and a beautiful garland of flowers from Philadelphia with which he was crowned. He was conveyed in triumph around the banquet hall on the shoulders of his friends, followed and surrounded by a great concourse of enthusiastic men, with whom he sat down finally and discussed the merits of much Schueizen wein.

NATIONAL GUARD TARGET PRACTICE.

The shooting by members of the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., was concluded yesterday before the Committee appointed to conduct it, consisting of the following gentlemen: Major-Gen. F. Sigel, Col. Anton Meyer, Fifth Regiment; Capt. H. Haman, Fifth Regiment; Capt. W. Isansen, Fifth Regiment; First Lieut. Emil Kimmel, Seventy-ninth Regiment; Col. Albert Steinway, Sixth Regiment; Lieut. Giessen, Twelfth Regiment. Of sixty-five men who shot yesterday, eight hit the target three times, eighteen twice, and eighteen once, and twenty-one failed to hit it all. Of the four days' shooting, the general result is set forth as follows: Fifty hit the target three times, seventy-nine twice, seventy-four once, eighty-two none—making altogether 285. The award of prizes for the best shots by members of the National Guard has not yet been made, but will be at an early day.

TRIAL OF BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

The Committee charged with the conduct of the trial of breech-loading arms yesterday rendered the following report:

The undersigned, special Commission organized under a resolution of the Committee of Arrangements for the Third American National Shooting Festival, respectfully report that a very considerable number of breech-loading arms were entered or sent in for trial, and that all arms so entered or sent in were tried during the 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th of July, 1868. The general plan, according to which the trial did take place, will be found below in this report; also all the facts connected with the trial. The Commission, however, take leave to remark, that owing to the short time allowed to the trial, they could not extend their investigations and experiments so far as to be sole to make any positive statement in regard to the relative value of the different guns, especially as the guns to be tested were not sent in but just immediately before the trial commenced, so that no time was allowed for preliminary inspection and experiment. For this same reason, the Commission have refrained from awarding prizes, as originally intended, to the best guns on trial. They are nevertheless of opinion that by an impartial exposition of fact, such as have been exhibited by a perfectly public trial, must be of the greatest interest to all those concerned; and hence, if properly conducted and continued with accuracy relative to the most minute details, as construction, mechanism, range of gun, quality and quantity of powder, weight of ammunition, &c., lead finally to undisputable results. In a country, in which such great material interest is involved in the invention and manufacture of arms, it will be no more than justice to the inventor and manufacturer, as well as to the Government and the people, to bring all the facts connected with these interests, without reserve, before the public, and thereby assist the authorities, who have to decide in the adoption or rejection of new arms. In making this short report, the Commission feel under the greatest obligations to the inventors and manufacturers who have entered their arms; also to the United States Ordnance Department, represented in this City by Col. G. GRIFFIN, and his assistant, Mr. SINCLAIR, who was so kind to be present during the whole time, and who, by his indefatigable labor and ability, has greatly facilitated the duties of the Commission. The Commission finally decided to divide the guns into six classes, as follows, viz.: 1. Original single loading breech-loaders. 2. Single loading carbines, breech-loaders. 3. Altered muskets which are single loading breech-loaders. 4. Magazine guns which are fired from the magazine only. 5. Magazine and single breech-loader combined. 6. Volley guns mounted on a carriage, and not available to be fired from the shoulder. Of the guns presented, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 14, 17, 21, 23 and 24 were of the first class; Nos. 10 and 13 were of the second class; Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9 and 16 were of the third-class; No. 11 was the only entry in the fourth class; Nos. 13, 15, 18 and 19 were of the fifth class, and of the sixth class No. 32.

Each gun fired from the shoulder was first permitted to be fired thrice in order that the marksmen might get the range and become familiar with the sights of their guns, after which a practice of twenty shots was directed with each gun and in service in the field, precision being the principal element; at the same time notice was given that rapidity would be recorded and considered.

Last evening a grand ball was given at the Fest Hall, and this closed the festivities. The music by the orchestra, led by CARL ANSCHUTZ, was splendid, the attendance large, and the dancing was kept up till a late hour. Just before the ball Mr. JULIUS KORN, who has had charge of the banquet hall during the festival, was presented with a service of silver and some complimentary resolutions by the 150 waiters who have been under his orders.

A letter was received yesterday by the Committee on Organization from Coroner FLYNN, suggesting that it would be an act of charity that would be generally appreciated if some aid were sent to the widow of AHERN, the man killed by a stray bullet Friday. The Committee resolved to send her substantial assistance.

The delegates from the American Schuetzenbund to the Third National German Schuetzenfest at Vienna have been intrusted with the American Bund's flag to carry to Vienna with them. America will be represented at that Festival by about twenty sharpshooters.

The Turf—Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Yesterday two trots were announced to come off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The first was for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five in harness, between DAN MACE'S b. s. *Willie Shapper*, and J. BRIGGS' five-year-old bl. c. by *George Wilkes*; the latter, however, paid forfeit. The second was a match for $500, mile heats, in harness, between D. MACE'S bay stallion *Spider* and J. SIMONS' b. m. *Nancy Fat*. The latter won the first and third heats and *Spider* the second, fourth and fifth, and the race.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace's b. c. Willie Shepper received forfeit.
J. Briggs' bl. c. by George Wilkes, paid forfeit.

Same Day—Match $2,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Mace's b. s. Spider	2	1	2	1	1
J. Simons' b. m. Nancy Fat	1	2	1	2	2

Time—2:46, 2:43, 2:43½, 2:46, 2:47½.

Metropolitan Democratic Club.

A meeting was held at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Democratic Club, No. 32 East Fourteenth-street, last evening. Speeches were made by Col. CAMERON, of Arkansas; A. J. ROGERS, of New-York, and Col. AKERS, of Missouri. The first speaker was confident that the Democratic Party would be able to win the contest in the ensuing Presidential campaign by the votes of the Northern and Western States alone. He said the South was prepared to support the candidates of the Convention. The other speakers alluded to the past achievements of the party, spoke hopefully of the future, and denounced, as a matter of course, everything attached to Radicalism. No intimation was given by the speakers as to who was their choice for candidates. The meeting adjourned at about 10 o'clock.

THE MORGUE.—There were brought to the Morgue, Monday, July 6, 1868, from foot of Barclay-street, the body of an unknown man, age about 37 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, no clothes. Also, an unknown man from Thirteenth Precinct Station, 32 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, red hair and goatee; had on black pilot-cloth overcoat, moleskin pants, calico shirt, white knit undershirt, gray knit drawers, black felt hat and boots. Both bodies were too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On the evening of the 4th of July, two ruffians rushed out of a saloon in Belmont avenue, Newark, and unprovokedly attacked a man named CHARLES SNITZER, who was returning from Ehehall's Park, in company with some friends. They stabbed him with a knife in the back, and otherwise severely injured him. He was carried to his home, No. 7 Springfield-avenue, and is now recovering.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, July 6—11·15 A. M.

Consols open at 95¾ for money and 95@95⅞ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties.....73¼@75½
Atlantic and Great Western.....34½
Erie Railway Shares.....46¾
Illinois Centrals.....101½

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 6.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 6—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm and the sales of the day will probably reach 12,000 bales. Prices, however, are unchanged, and open at the closing figures of Saturday, viz.:

Middling Uplands.....11¾d.
Middling Orleans.....11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 35s. 6d. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western; Wheat, 13s. ₱ cental for California White, and 12s. for No. 2 Red Western; Oats, 3s. ₱ bushel; Barley, 4s. 3d.; Peas, 45s. ₱ quarter for American; Flour, 30s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 103s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 74s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 63s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 56s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Monday, July 6—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ₱ gallon. Sugar, 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 D